

# Interlingua

*a grammar of the international language*

*prepared by Alexander Gode and Hugh E. Blair  
of the*

**Interlingua Division of Science Service**  
(formerly of the research staff of the  
International Auxiliary Language Association)

*recommended for use in connection with the  
Interlingua-English Dictionary*



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SECOND EDITION

The Preface to the First Edition of this Grammar has been read with approval by a number of individuals known for their contributions in the field of interlinguistic experimentation. They have authorized the use of their names in this place because they believe, as the authors do, that the unity of the auxiliary-language movement depends on neither more nor less than unanimity in principle regarding the ultimate bases of the modern interlingua, for these bases are strong enough for the most complete freedom of choice in operational procedures to become beneficial rather than detrimental to the common cause. The signers have not seen the manuscript of the grammar itself and their endorsement as here presented may not be construed as applying to anything but the guiding ideas of the Preface. It must also be understood that the signers were approached as individuals and not as members of a particular group. As a matter of fact, it was felt best to forgo the inclusion in the list not only of all organizations but also of those of their members whose representation in this place might conceivably be misconstrued as involving more than their personal points of view.

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## Preface to the Second Edition

When this book was first published in 1951, the language it describes was a project. Today, little more than three years later, it is a functioning reality.

In 1953 the International Auxiliary Language Association — under whose sponsorship all the research and all the laboratory work which culminated in the formulation of Interlingua had been carried out — turned over the task of promoting the practical utilization of the new language to Science Service, the Institution for the Popularization of Science. In two years of operation the Interlingua Division of Science Service has succeeded in demonstrating the practical value of Interlingua as a tool of international communication, especially in science and most particularly in medicine. Numerous journals have adopted Interlingua as a secondary editorial language for abstracts and summaries, and several international congresses — notably the Second World Congress of Cardiology in 1954 in Washington — have found it useful as a substitute for multiple translation in their programs.

The phenomenal progress of Interlingua is proof of the soundness of its underlying principles, but without the wise guidance and the contagious drive of one man — Mr. Watson Davis, Director of Science Service — we would not and could not be where we actually are.

This Second Edition of our *Interlingua Grammar* is a carefully corrected reprint of the first. In its preparation we have gratefully made use of comments from many students of Interlingua, especially Mr. Erich Berger of New York City, Mr. Woodruff W. Bryne of Caracas, and Dr. Eugen Wüster of Vienna.

The text of the Preface to the First Edition follows unchanged in substance.

This grammar is designed to function in conjunction with the international vocabulary contained in the *Interlingua-English Dictionary*.\*

The Dictionary contains a copious all-purpose vocabulary of about 27,000 international words and includes an Introduction with a detailed analysis of the methods employed in gathering and standardizing so comprehensive a body of terms which owe their representation in a variety of national languages to the fact that, with regard to considerable portions

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of their vocabularies, the languages of Western civilization may be viewed as so many variants or dialects of a common standard.

There can be no practical auxiliary language in modern times which does not make use in one way or another of the existing international vocabulary. This implies that the *Interlingua-English Dictionary* — which represents a collection of the international vocabulary — may be expected to prove useful from the viewpoint of most, if not all, auxiliary-language systems now extant, in so far as they are based on, or are influenced by, the principle of actual internationality of words.

Whether other auxiliary-language systems will use the material embodied in the *Interlingua-English Dictionary* in its present state or with minor or major modifications and qualifications, the result will be a welcome *rapprochement* of the several systems and projects which may thus be more clearly recognized as what they really are: variants or dialects of the same interlingua.

This grammar of the international language is recommended as a convenient system to operate the vocabulary of the *Interlingua-English Dictionary*. It is a practical and simple system, but all its advantages cannot make us overlook the fact that the auxiliary-language project it represents is but one variant or dialect of the type referred to above. This point bears so much stressing because it is of great practical importance that the reader should understand in what sense he is not to be introduced here to a brand-new language practiced by a handful of eager pioneers, but that the use of this grammar will make him a member of a sizable community of auxiliary-language advocates in all parts of the world who speak and write the same language with more or less striking deviations. It is in the nature of this language that it can be managed with a good deal of elasticity according to one or another of kindred grammatical systems, just as it is in the nature of any ethnic language that it can be used in regional, social, or individual variations.<sup>1</sup>

It is important that an ever-increasing number of people all over the world should learn to communicate with other nationals by means of the common international language. We hope that many will do so on the basis of this grammar, but it was with considered care that we called it a grammar of *the* international language, which is to imply that other grammars and other variants of the same language are not only possible but highly welcome.

A. G.  
H. E. B.

<sup>1</sup> As a matter of fact, the grammar here presented — while completely unambiguous in its individual rules — makes provision for at least one collateral variant as covered by §§ 15, 57 note, 79 note, 97, 116 note, 134 end of introductory note, 148 note.

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## Introduction: General Principles

"Vocabulary" and "grammar" are not hermetically sealed-off categories. If grammar describes the structure of a language, it goes without saying that no such description can be offered without constant reference to word material illustrative of various structural features. But it is also true that there can be no dictionary of words presented as amorphous raw material. Lexical listings are necessarily possessed of structure, and the structure of words and phrases is a matter of grammar.

These observations are not to suggest that the distinction between vocabulary and grammar might be abandoned, nor even that their treatment under separate heads is exclusively a matter of practical convenience. They are merely to restate the fact that the vocabulary and the grammar of a particular language are interdependent as naturally and necessarily compatible aspects of one and the same phenomenon. Beyond this they may raise the question as to what special characteristics distinguish the relationship of vocabulary and grammar in the case of a planned interlingua.

The basic character of any language is largely determined by features of a structural, i.e., a grammatical nature. Let the dictionary of a language be invaded by hordes of foreign words, as long as its patterns of word and sentence structure stay intact, the foreign material will eventually be assimilated and the basic character of the language will survive essentially unchanged.

This principle, applicable to all languages, is strikingly illustrated by English with its very considerable Romance vocabulary assimilated to a Teutonic base.

There is no apparent reason that planned auxiliary languages should be governed by fundamentally different laws. Yet superficially their situation does look completely reversed. There has been ample opportunity to observe that once agreement on the best possible vocabulary for an auxiliary language is assured, diversities of opinion in regard to grammatical problems lead to nothing more than parallel variants of one general language. But this is not so because the grammatical structure of planned languages is less significant than that of natural languages; it is so because an established vocabulary implies the settlement of so many questions of structure, i.e., of grammar, that the remaining grammatical features play of necessity a subordinate and dependent role.

It is, then, only a seeming reversal of the principle of grammar's precedence over vocabulary that after the vocabulary of a planned auxiliary language has been determined all that remains to be said by way of grammar must be completely subordinated to the structural characteristics of the vocabulary. The grammatical structure of a planned language determines its basic character precisely as does the structure of a natural language. But the determination of the vocabulary leaves few grammatical questions wholly indeterminate.

The vocabulary of IALA's form of the interlingua is that embodied in the *Interlingua-English Dictionary*. The fundamental principle of the corresponding grammar must be that this grammar shall be the minimum or simplest possible system fit to govern the use of the chosen vocabulary in coherent speech.

IALA's endeavor to compile a dictionary of generally international words led of necessity to the assembly of a basically Romance vocabulary. The source languages to whose domain search and research could safely be restricted were Spanish and Portuguese, Italian, French, and English, with German and Russian as possible substitutes.<sup>1</sup>

Hence a sound working principle in the elaboration of IALA's system of grammar is that the term "minimum grammar" shall not permit the suppression of any grammatical feature which according to the testimony of the source languages is indispensable in the government of their vocabularies and hence of the vocabulary of the interlingua embodied in the *Interlingua-English Dictionary*. In other words, every grammatical feature which is encountered in all the source languages shall be retained in the grammar of the interlingua, or negatively, no grammatical feature shall be so retained if it is missing from as much as one of the source languages. Thus, for instance, the feature of a distinctive plural form of nouns must be retained because it is found to exist in all the source languages while the feature of grammatical gender can be dispensed with because it is missing in one of the source languages, i.e., in English.

The determination of what grammatical features are to be retained in the interlingua leaves open the question of the forms which are to be used to represent them. The forms of grammatical features are determined as far as possible by means of the method worked out for the "standardization" of forms of words as analyzed in the Introduction to the *Interlingua-English Dictionary*.

If the material of the following grammar appears to be organized in a somewhat unorthodox way, the reason is simply that certain chapters ordinarily represented in conventional grammars could be omitted in the present instance because their subject matter is completely covered by the Dictionary. Thus the grammar contains, for example, no special discussion of prepositions and conjunctions except for a paragraph under the heading of word building. It will also be noted that there is no section concerned with problems of syntax. Such problems do exist in Interlingua, but it seemed expedient to treat them in connection with the various parts of speech whose functions in the sentence can be made to involve all syntactic questions of practical import. — The technical apparatus of the Dictionary (list of abbreviations, etc.) applies to the Grammar as well and has not been included again in the following pages.

<sup>1</sup> For further details, see *Interlingua-English Dictionary*, "Introduction."

## A Grammar of the International Language

## Spelling and Pronunciation

§ 1. The LETTERS used are the conventional twenty-six letters of the Roman alphabet. There are no extra signs and symbols to indicate stress and pronunciation.

§ 2. The NORM OF PRONUNCIATION is "continental." The sound values of the various letters are fluid within type limits. They may be naturally influenced by neighboring sounds as also by native habits of individual speakers. For instance, the sound of *u* — described in the phrase, "like *u* in 'plural' " — may well be pronounced like *oo* in 'good' or in 'loom' but not like *u* in 'stutter' or in French 'lune.'

§ 3. The tendency of English speakers to obscure unstressed vowels, making them all sound like *a* in 'China,' should be guarded against. This applies particularly to final *e*. No sound, final or otherwise, unstressed or stressed, should be unduly slurred over

§ 4. The normal English pronunciation agrees with that used in the Interlingua for the letters *b, d, f, k, l, m, n, p, ph, qu, v, w,* and *z*. The remaining letters are covered by the following rules and observations:

*a* is always pronounced like *a* in English 'father';

*c* before *e, i, y* is pronounced like *ts* in 'hats' (or, optionally, like *c* in 'city'); otherwise like *c* in 'cats'; *ch* like *ch* in 'echo, chrome';

*e* always like *e* in 'met' or, better, like *é* in French 'risqué.'

*g* like *g* in 'good';

*h* as in English (or, optionally, silent); after *r* and *t*, silent;

*i* normally like *i* in 'machine'; when unstressed before a vowel, like in 'onion' or in 'phobia'; e.g. *bile, biliose, varie*;

*j* like *z* in 'azure' (or, optionally, like *g* in 'gem' or like *y* in 'yes');

*o* always like *o* in 'obey';

r like *rr* in 'merry' or, better, like *r* in Spanish 'caro';

s like *s* in 'stay'; between vowels, the same (or, optionally, like *s* in 'these'); e.g. *sparse*, *abstruse*, *accusativo*;

t as in English; *ti* before vowels, unless stressed or preceded by *s*, like *tsy* in 'he gets you' (or, optionally, like *sy* in 'we pass you' or like *ty* in 'we let you'); e.g. *actor*, *garantia*, *question*, but *action*, *reverentia*;

u normally like *u* in 'plural'; when unstressed before a vowel, like *u* in 'persuade' or in 'superfluous'; e.g. *plural*, *persuader*, *superflue*;

x like *x* in 'fox'; between vowels, the same (or, optionally, like *x* in 'exact');

y unstressed before vowels, like *y* in 'yes'; otherwise like *i* in 'machine'; e.g. *Yugoslavia*, *typo*.

§ 5. In DIPHTHONGS the vowels retain their independent sound values. The diphthong *ai* is pronounced as in 'kaiser,' *au* as in 'kraut.' Stressed *e* and *i* are separated by a syllabic break from a following *a*, *e*, *o*; e.g. *mie*, *io*, *spondeo*, *via*, *bastardia*. Unstressed *i* and *u* turn into semiconsonants before a following vowel; e.g. *Bulgaria*, *filatorio*, *persuader*.

§ 6. DOUBLE CONSONANTS merge in pronunciation. The double consonant *ss* is always voiceless like *ss* in 'miss.' The sounds of *g* and *k* assimilate a preceding *n* as in English. Note that the double consonant *cc* is spelled *c* at the end of a word (*siccar* but *sic*).

§ 7. Pronunciations deviating from these norms are indicated in the *Interlingua-English Dictionary* by a system of respelling in which the letters have the same sound values as in Interlingua. The digraph *ch* stands frequently for the sound of *ʃh* in 'English' and is respelled as *sh*; e.g. *choc* (*sh*-). The combination *gi* often represents the sound of *z* in 'azure' and is respelled as *j*; e.g. *avantageose* (*-ajo*-). Simple *g* has this sound and hence this respelling in the suffix *-age*; e.g. *avantage* (*-aje*).

§ 8. On orthographic changes in derivation, see § 137 below.

§ 9. Unassimilated "GUEST WORDS," that is, foreign or borrowed words which are identified in the *Interlingua-English Dictionary* as to their origin, retain the pronunciation and spelling of the language of origin. The original diacritical signs are omitted when the resulting simplified spelling suffices to suggest the intended pronunciation; e.g. *defaite* for French *défaite*, but *kümmel* as in German.

§ 10. The main STRESS is normally on the vowel before the last consonant. The plural ending does not change the original stress of the word. Adjectives and nouns ending in *-le*, *-ne*, and *-re* preceded by a vowel have the stress on the third syllable from the end; e.g. *fragile*, *ordine*, *tempore*. In words formed with the suffixes *-ic*, *-ica*, *-ico*, *-ide*, *-ido*, *-ula*, and *-ulo*, the stress falls on the syllable preceding the suffix. The suffixes *-ific* and *-ifico* are stressed on the first *i*.

Deviations from this stress system are covered in the *Interlingua-English Dictionary* by respelling with stress marks. Most of these deviations might be covered by additional descriptive rules. For instance, the suffixes *-issim-*, *-esim-*, *-ifer-*, and *-olog-* are stressed on the first vowel. The suffixes *-ia* and *-eria*, in so far as they correspond to English *-y* and *-ery*, are stressed on the vowel *i*; etc.

*Note:* Words without consonant or without a vowel before the last consonant are stressed of necessity on the first vowel; e.g. *io*, *via*, and certain present-tense forms, as *strue*, *crea*, etc. But *construe*, *procrea*, etc. and also *diminue*, *substitue*, etc. follow the standard rule and have the stress on the vowel before the last consonant.

§ 11. The importance of stress regularity should not be exaggerated. The effort involved in acquiring an unfamiliar stress for an otherwise familiar word seems often inordinate. This does not, of course, imply that Interlingua words may be stressed completely at random but merely that a word like *kilometro* remains the same international word whether native habits cause a speaker to stress it on the second or on the third syllable.

§ 12. Native habits may likewise be allowed to prevail in questions of INTONATION, SOUND DURATION, and the like. It is suggested, however, that the sequence of a final and an initial vowel, both unstressed and not separated by a pause in intonation, be pronounced as a combined glide; e.g. *le alte Ural* almost as though it had the four syllables *le-tl-teu-rdl*.

§ 13. SYLLABIFICATION follows pronunciation. Single consonants, except *x*, belong with the following syllable. Consonant groups are divided but *l* and *r* must not be separated from preceding *b*, *c*, *ch*, *d*, *f*, *g*, *p*, *ph*, *t*, *th*, and *v*. The combinations *qu*, *gu*, *su* behave like single consonants.

§ 14. CAPITALIZATION differs from English usage in that within the sentence upper-case initials occur exclusively with proper names but not with derivatives from them.

In Francia le franceses parla francese ab le initio de lor vita 'In France the French talk French from the start of their lives'

Le piscatores del Mar Morte cape haringos salate 'The fishermen on the Dead Sea catch salt herrings'

Le ver stilo shakespearian se trova solmente in Shakespeare 'The true Shakespearean style is found only in Shakespeare'

Since sacred terms, the names of religious and other holidays, designations of movements, eras, doctrines, etc. may be considered proper or common names, they are capitalized or not, depending on the meaning intended.

**Le romanticismo de Hollywood es subinde insipide** 'The romanticism of Hollywood is often insipid'

**Le philosophia del Romanticismo cerca le reunion de scientia e religion** 'The philosophy of Romanticism seeks the reunion of science and religion'

§ 15. COLLATERAL ORTHOGRAPHY. — The following rules, not observed in the *Interlingua-English Dictionary*, yield a simplified system of equal standing with that outlined in the preceding paragraphs. All points not specifically covered below are to be kept unchanged; so for instance the treatment of unassimilated guest words whose orthography remains that used in the *Interlingua-English Dictionary*.

(a) Double letters representing a single consonant are simplified with the exception of *ss*. Note that the group *cc* before *e*, *i*, and *y* does not represent a single consonant. E.g. *eclesia*, *aliterar*, *aducer*, *interogar* (for *ecclesia*, *alliterar*, *adducer*, *interrogar*) but *massa*, *transsubstantiation*, *accidente*.

(b) The vowel *y* is replaced by *i*; e.g. *tirano* (for *tyranno*). The semi-consonant *y* remains unchanged; e.g. *yak*.

(c) The digraph *ph* is replaced by *f*; e.g. *fonetic*, *emfatic* (for *phonetic*, *emphatic*).

(d) The digraph *ch*, representing the sound of *k*, is kept only before *e* and *i*. Elsewhere it is replaced by *c*. E.g. *cloric*, *Cristo* (for *chloric*, *Christo*) but *chimeric*.

(e) The silent *h* after *r* and *t* is omitted; e.g. *retoric*, *patetic* (for *rhetoric*, *pathetic*).

(f) The letter *j* replaces *g* and *gi* to represent the sound of *z* in 'azure.' E.g. *sajo* (for *sagio*).

(g) The suffix *-age* (also the sound group *-age* at the end of a word where it is not a suffix) is replaced by the form *-aje*; e.g. *saje*, *coraje* (for *sage*, *corage*). The suffix *-isar* is replaced by the form *-izar*. Its derivatives are likewise spelled with *z*. E.g. *civilizar*, *civilization* (for *civilisar*, *civilisation*).

(h) Final *e* is dropped after *t* preceded by a vowel except in words which have the stress on the third syllable from the end; e.g. *animat*, *brevitat* (for *animate*, *brevitate*) but *composite*. This rule applies likewise to final *e* after *n*, *l*, and *r* when these consonants are the collateral spelling for *nn*, *ll*, and *rr*; e.g. *peren*, *bel*, *mel*, *il*, *bizar* (for *perenne*, *belle*, *melle*, *ille*, *bizarre*). Note: Present-tense and imperative forms are not affected by this rule; *pote*, *permite*, etc. retain their final *-e*.

§ 16. PUNCTUATION reflects the rhythm of the spoken sentence and obeys no absolute rules. The signs of punctuation and their general values are the same as in English. Interpolated phrases and relative and conjunctive clauses are enclosed in commas unless the intended rhythm permits

no break. In enumerations of more than two items, the use of *'and'* or *'or'* before the last item does not eliminate the comma.

**Le homine que vos vide es mi patre** 'The man you see is my father'  
**Le homine, que se considera como le corona del creation, pare plus tosto facite de metallo blanc que de auro** 'Man, who considers himself the crown of creation, seems rather to be made of babbitt than of gold'

**Le asino, le can, e le catto formava un pedestallo pro le gallo** 'The donkey, the dog, and the cat formed a pedestal for the rooster'  
**Es isto le canto del asino, del can, del catto, o del gallo?** 'Is this the song of the donkey, the dog, the cat, or the rooster?'

**Le Statos Unite, Anglaterra e su imperio, e Russia es tres del grande potentias** 'The United States, England and its empire, and Russia are three of the great powers'

**Ille es, pro exprimer lo corteseamente, pouco intelligente** 'He is, to put it politely, not very intelligent'



## Parts of Speech

### ARTICLE

§ 17. The DEFINITE ARTICLE is *le* 'the.' It shows no agreement in form with the following noun. A preceding preposition *a* or *de* fuses with the article *le* in the forms *al* and *del*.

*le patre* 'the father'  
*le matre* 'the mother'  
*le infante* 'the child'  
*le patres* 'the fathers'  
*del patre al matre* 'from the father to the mother'  
*le matre del infantes* 'the mother of the children'

§ 18. The definite article is used on the whole as in English.

'I like children' *Io ama infantes*  
 'I like the children' *Io ama le infantes*  
 'Where can I find flowers?' *Ubi pote io trovar flores?*  
 'Where can I find the flowers?' *Ubi pote io trovar le flores?*

The definite article need not be omitted with titles preceding proper names, except in direct address. It must not be omitted with abstract nouns representing the entire class, species, etc.

'Professor and Mrs. Somebody' *le professor e le seniora Alicuno*  
 'Give me liberty or give me death' *Da me le libertate o le morte*  
 'I am happy to see you, Dr. Somebody' *Io es felice de vider vos, doctor Alicuno*  
 'She adores man and beast' *Illa adora le homine e le animal*

§ 19. The INDEFINITE ARTICLE is *un* 'a' or 'an.' Like the definite article it shows no agreement in form with the following noun. It is identical with the numeral *un* 'one.'

*un patre* 'a father, one father'  
*un matre* 'a mother, one mother'  
*un infante* 'a child, one child'  
*un vacca* 'a cow, one cow'

§ 20. The indefinite article is used as in English.

§ 21. Both the DEFINITE and the INDEFINITE ARTICLES share with adjectives the possibility of pronominal use. See §§ 38-41 below.

*mi amico e le de mi fratre* 'my friend and the [friend] of my brother'  
*mi fratre e un de mi amicos* 'my brother and one of my friends'  
*Io parla duo linguas; un al domo, un altere al officina; le un es francese, le altere anglese* 'I speak two languages; one at home, another at the shop; the one is French, the other English'  
*Io parla duo linguas; le de mi familia e le de mi ambiente* 'I speak two languages; that of my family and that of my environment'

When used as pronouns, the articles can take the plural forms *les* and *unes*. The latter is often to be rendered as 'some.'

*le opiniones de mi patre e les de mi matre* 'the views of my father and those of my mother'  
*Nostre amicos veni: les de mi fratre, un de mi soror, e unes del amicos de nostre parentes* 'Our friends are coming: those of my brother, one of my sister's, and some of the friends of our parents'

In pronominal use the articles are capable of making a distinction between male and female antecedents, *le* and *la*, *uno* and *una*, all of which have in turn plural forms. The distinction need not be observed when the context is clear without it.

*Mi fratre e mi soror invita lor melior amicos; le de mi fratre ama la de mi soror* 'My brother and sister invite their best friends; my brother's [best friend] loves my sister's [best friend]'  
*Mi fratre e mi soror ha multe amicos. Uno de mi fratre ama una de mi soror* 'My brother and my sister have many friends. One of my brother's [friends] loves one of my sister's [friends]'  
*mi amicos, unos de mi fratre, e las de mi soror* 'my friends, some of my brother's [boy friends], and the girl friends of my sister'

Note that the definite article in pronominal use has the male form *le*, the female form *la*, with characteristic final vowels appearing again with certain pronouns (see §§ 54, 58, 78 below) while the indefinite article in pronominal use has the male-female distinction *uno-una* with final vowels to be encountered with nouns (see § 24 below).

The definite article has a neuter pronominal form *lo* which occurs especially in the phrase *lo que* 'that which, what.' Its plural, rarely needed, is of course *los*.

*lo que io pensa* 'what I think'  
*Io non sape lo que ille pensa* 'I don't know what he thinks'

## NOUN

§ 22. As in English, nouns cannot be identified by a constant and specific feature of their forms. The great majority of nouns end in one of the vowels **a, o, e**, or the consonants **l, n, r**. But these terminations occur with other words too. There are, again as in English, a number of suffixes which occur only with nouns. Otherwise nouns are recognized by the function they perform in a sentence.

§ 23. There is no GRAMMATICAL GENDER. The terminations of nouns have no grammatical value and may be considered accidental.

tabula 'table'	fun 'rope'
pagina 'page'	galon 'braid, galloon'
homine 'man, human being'	libertate 'liberty'
tempore 'time'	generation 'generation'
uso 'use'	gas 'gas'
fructo 'fruit'	roc 'rook, castle'
uxor 'wife'	

§ 24. When the termination **o** occurs — as it frequently does — in a word designating a MALE being, the corresponding FEMALE can be represented by the same word with the substituted ending **a**. The rule works also in reverse order.

asino 'donkey'; hence: asina 'female donkey'  
 missionario 'missionary'; hence: missionaria 'woman missionary'  
 americano 'American'; hence: americana 'American (girl or woman)'  
 oca 'goose'; hence: oco 'gander'  
 ciconia 'stork'; hence: ciconio '(male) stork'

*Note:* The inference that a word like musca 'fly' would permit the use of the male form musco is as justified and also as incongruous as the suggestion that English can form the word 'he-fly.' — On the formation of female nouns by means of the suffixes -essa and -trice, see §§ 138, 152 below.

§ 25. The PLURAL is formed by the addition of **s** or — after a consonant — of **es**. Final **c** changes before **es** to **ch**.

tabulas, paginas, homines, tempores, usos, fructos, uxores, aeres,  
 funes, galones, libertates, generationes, gases, roches

Irregular plurals occur only in "guest words" which have retained their foreign identity.

le test: le tests [English]                      le lied: le lieder [German]  
 le addendum: le addenda [Neo-Latin]        Abruzzi [Italian]

Learned terms ending in **-is** form their plural as though the singular had a final **-e**:  
 genesis (or genese) > geneses; hepatitis > hepatites.

Singular compounds with second elements in the plural have no distinct plural.

un guardacostas: duo guardacostas (coastguard)  
 un rumpenuces: duo rumpenuces (nutcracker)  
 un paracolpos: duo paracolpos (bumper)

§ 26. There are no CASE FORMS. The functions of the genitive and dative in other languages are taken over by prepositions.

de Deo 'God's, of God'  
 a Deo 'God, to God'  
 Ille invia flores a su matre 'He sends his mother flowers, He sends flowers to his mother'  
 Illa recipe le flores de su filio 'She receives her son's flowers'  
 Nos paga taxas al governmento 'We pay the government tax money, We pay tax money to the government'  
 le debitas del governmento 'the government's debts, the debts of the government'

§ 27. On the formation of nouns as well as of derivatives from them, see §§ 138-141, 152, 154 below.

§ 28. The way nouns are used in the sentence does not differ materially from English norms. Note, however, that the almost unlimited use of NOUNS WITH ADJECTIVAL FUNCTIONS is an English trait not shared by Interlingua.

'winter weather' (= wintry weather, weather of winter) tempore hibernal, tempore de hiberno  
 'research laboratory' (= laboratory of research) laboratorio de recerca  
 'fall coat' (= coat of fall, coat for fall) mantello de autumnno, mantello pro autumnno  
 'night watchman' (= watchman of night) guarda de nocte  
 'milk bottle' (= bottle of milk, bottle for milk) bottilia de lacte, bottilia a lacte

'night song' (= song of night, nocturnal song) *canto de nocte, canto nocturne*

§ 29. PROPER NOUNS functioning in English as adjectives — as e.g. in 'Diesel engine,' 'Geiger counter,' etc. — remain unmodified proper nouns in the Interlingua and are preceded by the noun they qualify in English. The pattern used is that followed in English in the case of titles: Doctor Diesel, Professor Diesel, engine Diesel; etc. The proper names take no plural -s.

'Geiger counter(s)' *contator Geiger, contatores Geiger*  
 'Diesel engine(s)' *motor Diesel, motores Diesel*  
 'Roentgen rays' *radios Röntgen*  
 'Heaviside layer' *strato Heaviside*

§ 30. There is a very free use of APPPOSITION with one member often corresponding to an English noun with adjectival functions.

*foresta virgine* 'virgin forest'  
*arbore nano* 'dwarf tree'  
*wagon restaurante* 'dining car'  
*nave domo* 'house boat'  
*homine machina* 'human machine'

The use of apposition is very frequent with nouns of agents and the like which thus become indistinguishable from adjectives.

*mi amico mazdaista* 'my Mazdaist friend'  
*apparato generator* 'generating device'  
*uxor puera* 'child wife'

In the plural the appositive may take an -s. Without it the appositive is more clearly adjectival. One would say: *uxores puerae* but *apparatos generator, forestas virgine*, etc.

When the appositive has distinct forms for male and female, their use is governed by the fact of sex.

*mi amico cantator e mi amica cantatrice* 'my singer friend (masc.) and my singer friend (fem.)'

## ADJECTIVE

§ 31. Adjectives end in a vowel or a consonant. The former group ends almost without exception in e, the latter in one of the consonants l, n, r, c. Since other words can have the same endings, these do not identify adjectives,

which can only be spotted by the function they perform in a sentence or at times by a suffix which happens to occur with no other part of speech.

<i>delicate</i> 'delicate'	<i>american</i> 'American'
<i>parve</i> 'small'	<i>dan</i> 'Danish'
<i>blau</i> 'blue'	<i>par</i> 'even'
<i>equal</i> 'equal'	<i>cyclic</i> 'cyclic'

§ 32. There is no adjectival INFLECTION OR AGREEMENT.

*Le parve femina es belle* 'The little woman is beautiful'  
*(Le) parve feminas es belle* '(The) little women are beautiful'  
*(Le) parve homines es belle* '(The) little men are handsome'  
*Le parve libro es belle* 'The little book is beautiful'

§ 33. Adjectives placed next to a noun can either PRECEDE OR FOLLOW. The latter position is more frequent and hence normal. Adjectives preceding a noun tend to suggest that what they express is an essential feature of the noun concept and not merely a feature distinguishing the present representative of the noun concept from others.

*le lingua international e le linguas national* 'the international language and the national languages'  
*Su integre vita esseva ric in viages longe e breve* 'His whole life was rich in long and short trips'

Long adjectives should rarely be allowed to precede a noun. Brief adjectives like *bon, alte, parve, grande, belle, breve, longe*, etc., may precede merely for rhythm's sake or as a matter of personal preference. The two possible positions of the adjective cannot ever express two distinct meanings. Numeral adjectives (cardinals as well as ordinals) precede the noun they qualify.

§ 34. Degrees of COMPARISON are expressed by means of the adverbs *plus* and *minus*.

*bon* : *plus bon* : *le plus bon* 'good : better : best'  
*bon* : *minus bon* : *le minus bon* 'good : less good : least good'  
*interessante* : *plus interessante* : *le plus interessante* (interesting)  
*interessante* : *minus interessante* : *le minus interessante*

When the comparative happens to be preceded by the definite article, it coincides with the superlative. The examples below (§ 35) show that this involves no confusion.

§ 35. Comparison of equality is expressed by *tanto . . . como* or *si . . . como* 'as . . . as.' The particle after the comparative is *que* 'than.'

Comparative and superlative forms following the noun repeat the preceding definite article — provided there is one.

**Un homine es tanto bon como un altere e frequentemente etiam un grande portion plus bon** 'One man is as good as another and frequently even a great deal better'

**Iste historia es le minus interessante que io ha legite** 'This story is the least interesting (which) I have read'

**Iste historia es le minus interessante del duo** 'This story is the less interesting of the two'

**Del duo summas paga le plus parve** 'Of the two amounts pay the lesser'

**Chesterlucks es plus blande** 'Chesterlucks are milder'

**Le presidente del committee ajorna omne le questiones le plus urgente** 'The committee chairman postpones all the most urgent questions'

**Illa ha le plus dulce temperamento e le ideas le plus naive** 'She has the sweetest disposition and the most naive ideas'

§ 36. The idea of the so-called ABSOLUTE SUPERLATIVE may be expressed as in English by various constructions: most interesting, very interesting, extremely interesting, terribly interesting, etc. A device used specifically for purposes of the absolute superlative is the suffix *-issime*.

**Su replica esseva un "non" multo emphatic** 'His reply was a very emphatic no'

**Su replica esseva un emphaticissime "non"** 'His reply was a most emphatic no'

**Ille parla in un maniera terribilmente interessante** 'He talks in a terribly interesting fashion'

§ 37. The particles *plus* and *minus*, which are used to express degrees of comparison, are themselves expressive of the comparative degree of adverbs which admit no regular forms of comparison. See § 44 below. Similarly there are in the Interlingua vocabulary a few adjectives which one may wish to regard as irregular synonyms of certain comparative and superlative forms.

**parve : plus parve : le plus parve**

*or minor : le minor*

*or minime 'small : smaller or lesser : smallest  
or least'*

**magne : plus magne : le plus magne**

*or major : le major*

*or maxime 'great : greater : greatest'*

**bon : plus bon : le plus bon**

*or melior : le melior*

*or optime 'good : better : best'*

**mal : plus mal : le plus mal**

*or pejor : le pejor*

*or pessime 'bad : worse : worst'*

§ 38. Theoretically EVERY ADJECTIVE CAN SERVE AS A PRONOUN. The noun it represents may either be one expressed in the preceding passage or it may be a more or less definite notion in the mind of the speaker.

**Le puero ha un conilio mascule e duo conilias. Le mascule pare assatis grasse pro esser edite** 'The boy has one male rabbit and two she-rabbits. The male (one) seems fat enough to be eaten'  
**A causa de su eterne mal humor nos appella le "le acre"** 'Because of his eternal bad humor we call him "the acrid (one)"'

In the first example, 'the male' stands for 'the male rabbit'; in the second example, 'the acrid one' suggests a male human being but not a specific noun like 'man, boy, teacher, etc.' In instances of the latter kind it may be preferable to speak of "adjectives used as nouns" or "substantivized adjectives" rather than of "adjectives used as pronouns." Adjectives used as nouns include also abstracts of the type 'the good, the true, the beautiful' in the sense of 'goodness, truth, beauty.'

§ 39. Adjectives used as pronouns or nouns behave grammatically like ordinary nouns and can be pluralized.

**Le puero ha quatro conilios, duo masculos e duo feminines** 'The boy has four rabbits, two male and two female ones'  
**A causa de lor eterne mal humor nos appella les "le acres"** 'Because of their eternal bad humor we call them "the acrid (ones)"'

§ 40. Numerous adjectives listed in the *Interlingua-English Dictionary* correspond to parallel noun entries.

ADJECTIVES:	NOUNS:
bon 'good'	bono 'good (as "the good and the beautiful"); good one (= good man); certificate, coupon'
auguste 'august'	augusto '(the) august (one); (month) of August'
	Augusto 'August, Augustus'
	Augusta 'Augusta'
characteristic 'characteristic'	characteristica 'characteristic (trait)'
chromatic 'chromatic'	chromatica 'chromatics'

ADJECTIVES:	NOUNS:
indonesian 'Indonesian'	indonesiano 'Indonesian'
natural 'natural'	natural 'disposition, temperament'
provincial 'provincial'	provincial 'provincial'
technic 'technical'	technico 'technician'
	technica 'technique; technology'
automobile 'self-moving'	automobile 'automobile'
ambiente 'ambient, surrounding'	ambiente 'environment'
alte 'high'	alto 'top; alto'
belligerente 'belligerent'	belligerente 'belligerent'
comestibile 'edible'	comestibiles 'food'
combustibile 'combustible'	combustibile 'fuel'
composite 'composite'	composito 'compound'

The possibility of thus turning adjectives into nouns is limited by nothing but common sense. Unless otherwise crystallized by usage, an adjective used as a full-fledged noun (not simply as a pronoun for a noun previously mentioned) expresses either the abstract notion of the quality represented by the adjective — e.g. the good, the beautiful, the sublime — or a thing or person characterized by what the adjective expresses — e.g. the dear, the beloved, the former, the wounded. When they express an abstract quality and when they represent a male being, adjectives turned into nouns either assume the vowel ending *o* or remain unchanged; when they represent female beings they assume the vowel ending *a* or remain unchanged.

The switch to the vowel endings *o* and *a* under the conditions stated is the norm. The adjectives which do not follow that norm are listed below in § 41. It should be noted, however, (a) that the list is exhaustive and hence includes a good many items for which the distinction of male and female has no practical significance, and (b) that the list is a "purists' list" so that the mistaken use of the endings *o* and *a* with its items cannot be considered a serious matter.

§ 41. Adjectives which cannot, when used as nouns, assume distinct forms in *o* and *a* although — sense permitting — they are capable of assuming the plural ending, include the following:

(a) all adjectives which end in *-ce* and *-u*; e.g. *rapace*, *precoce*, *dulce*, *hindu*, *manchu*, *blau*, etc.;

(b) all adjectives whose apparent stem is followed by *-e(n)se*, *-il(e)*, *-ior*, *-nte* whether or not these endings are clearly recognizable as suffixes; e.g. *futile*, *junior*, *consciente*, *clemente*, *francese*, etc.;

(c) all adjectives ending in the suffixes *-al*, *-ar*, *-bile*, *-oide*, *-plice*; e.g. *natural*, *linear*, *amabile*, *negroide*, *duplice*, etc.

(d) the adjectives

agreste	fidel	mediocre	plure	tal
alacre	folle	memore	prode	tenue
breve	forte	minor	pubere	triste
celebre	grande	molle	qual	ubere
celere	grave	necesse	quite	verde
celibe	juvene	omne	solemne	vetere
cruel	leve (light)	par	suave	

(e) all adjectives derived from those listed above by prefixes; e.g. *supernatural*, *infidel*, etc.;

(f) the geographical and racial name adjectives

caribe	macedone	nomade
ethiope	mongol	saxone
ligure	moslem	turcoman

(g) indeclinable grammatical adjectives like *cata*, *que*, and combinations with *-cunque*;

(h) certain adjectives derived by means of a prefixed element but without a suffix (see § 164) from the following nouns:

anno (e.g. <i>bienne</i> , <i>trienne</i> )	fin (e.g. <i>affin</i> , <i>confin</i> )
caput (e.g. <i>bicipite</i> , <i>precipite</i> )	fior (e.g. <i>multiflor</i> , <i>uniflor</i> )
color (e.g. <i>incolor</i> , <i>tricolor</i> )	forma (e.g. <i>multiforme</i> , <i>uniforme</i> )
corde (e.g. <i>concorde</i> , <i>discorde</i> )	lingua (e.g. <i>bilingue</i> , <i>crassilingue</i> )
corno (e.g. <i>bicorne</i> , <i>unicorne</i> )	remo (e.g. <i>bireme</i> , <i>trireme</i> )
cuspidi (e.g. <i>bicuspidi</i> , <i>multicuspidi</i> )	

(i) the following adjectives which represent the same type as those listed under (h) but which are either isolated formations or cannot be readily recognized in their composition:

enorme	impun	insomne, semi-somne
equilibre	indemne	isoscele, macroscele
exsangue	inerte	multicaule
illustre	infam	myope
imbecille	inope	participi
immun, commun	insigne	

§ 42. On the formation of adjectives as well as of derivatives from them, see §§ 139–143, 152–153.

## ADVERB

§ 43. As in English there are primary and derived adverbs as well as adverbial phrases.

§ 44. The PRIMARY ADVERBS are items in the dictionary and call for no grammatical remarks. Examples are *nunc* 'now,' *minus* 'less,' *plus* 'more,' *hic* 'here,' *ibi* 'there,' *aliquanto* 'somewhat,' *semper* 'always,' etc.

§ 45. The regular DERIVATION OF ADVERBS from adjectives makes use of the suffix *-mente* added to the full form of the adjective. After a final *-c* the vowel *-a-* is inserted.

natural : naturalmente	clar : clarmente
evidente : evidentemente	photographic : photographicamente
remarcabile : remarcabilemente	austriac : austriacamente
auxiliar : auxiliariamente	vorace : voracemente

§ 46. In a series of derived adverbs, the suffix *-mente* need be used only with the last.

clar e franc : clar- e francamente  
voluntari e frequente : voluntari- e frequentemente

§ 47. A certain number of adverbs listed in the Dictionary appear to be irregularly derived from the corresponding adjectives. Examples are *bon* 'good' : *ben* 'well'; *melior* 'better' (adj.) : *melio* 'better' (adv.); *pejor* 'worse' (adj.) : *pejo* 'worse' (adv.); *mal* 'bad' : *mal* 'badly'; etc. Formations of this type should be thought of as primary adverbs in the sense that they cannot serve as models for additional adverbial derivatives. The two most numerous single groups of adverbs belonging here are those ending in *-e* (that is, adverbs not distinguishable in form from the corresponding adjectives) and those ending in *-o*.

- a) *bastante* 'enough' (adj.) : *bastante* 'enough, sufficiently'  
*forte* 'strong' : *forte* 'strongly, hard'  
*longe* 'long' : *longe* 'far (away)'  
*tarde* 'slow, tardy' : *tarde* 'late' (adv.)
- b) *certe* 'certain' : *certo* 'certainly'  
*expresse* 'express' : *expresso* 'purposely'  
*juste* 'just' (adj.) : *justo* 'just, justly'  
*mesme* 'same' : *mesmo* 'likewise'  
*multe* 'much, many' : *multo* 'very, much'  
*preste* 'agile, ready' : *presto* 'quickly'  
*quante* 'how much, how many' : *quanto* 'as far as'  
*subite* 'sudden' : *subito* 'suddenly'  
*tante* 'so much, so many' : *tanto* 'so, so much'  
*tote* 'all, every' : *toto* 'all, entirely'

All adjectives in *-issime* permit the formation of adverbs in *-o*, as *bellissime* 'most beautiful' : *bellissimo* 'most beautifully.' The ending *-issimo* can be used in the derivation of adverbs from adverbs, as *ben* 'well' : *benissimo* 'very well.' For the adverbial ordinals *primo*, *secundo*, *tertio* 'firstly, secondly, thirdly,' etc., see § 130 below.

*Note:* In absolute use (i.e. in exclamations and the like), adverbs in *-o* may be derived from all adjectives with possible *-o/-a* substantivizations. See §§ 40-41 above.

Vos crede illo? — *Claro!* 'You believe that?' — 'Obviously!'  
*Exacto, illo es mi opinio!* 'Exactly, that's my opinion.'

§ 48. NUMEROUS ADVERBIAL PHRASES are crystallized units and appear as such in the Dictionary.

*in summa* 'in short'  
*de nove* 'again, anew'  
*de tempore in tempore* 'from time to time'  
etc.

The use of all sorts of formulations with adverbial functions is naturally as unlimited as in English. The phrases 'at three o'clock,' 'with my little sister,' and 'at the dentist' have adverbial functions in the sentence, 'At three o'clock I have an appointment with my little sister at the dentist,' and so do the corresponding phrases in *A tres horas io es citate con mi parve soror a presso del dentista.* Note that there is likewise no difference between English and Interlingua in the adverbial use of absolute nouns expressing distance and duration of time.

'I'd walk a mile for a pipeful of tobacco' *Io irea a pede un millia pro un pipata de tabaco*

'Let him wait a minute' *Que ille attende un minuta*

And further

'His sword drawn, he rushed into the kitchen' *Su spada tirate, ille se precipitava in le cocina*

'(With) Tears in her eyes, she told me her sad story' (Con) *Lacrimas in su oculos, illa me relatava su triste historia*

§ 49. No adverb of irregular derivation excludes the possibility of a regular synonym.

*ben or bonmente* 'well'  
*melio or plus ben or plus bonmente* 'better'  
*primo or primemente* 'firstly'

§ 50. COMPARISON OF ADVERBS does not differ from comparison of adjectives. See §§ 34-37 above.

*interessantemente* : plus *interessantemente* : le plus *interessantemente* ('interestingly')

*interessantemente* : minus *interessantemente* : le minus *interessantemente*

*Illa scribe plus interessantemente que ille sed illa parla minus interessantemente* 'She writes more interestingly than he does but she talks less interestingly'

*Iste chocolate es attractivissimamente impacchettate* 'This chocolate is most attractively done up'

§ 51. THE FUNCTIONS OF THE ADVERB do not differ from English usage. Note that adjectives both in Interlingua and in English assume at times functions which induce many grammarians to conceive of them as irregular adverbs. It seems simpler to call them adjectives and treat them as such.

**Le rivo curre murmurante per le foresta** 'The brook runs babbling through the forest'

**Le sol brilla clar e belle** 'The sun shines clear and beautiful'

**Post le tertie cocktail ille vide duple** 'After the third cocktail he sees double'

**Il debe esser possibile exprimer illo plus breve** 'It must be possible to express that briefer (more briefly)'

Those who say in English, "The brook runs babblingly through the forest," etc., may of course use **murmurantemente**, etc. in Interlingua. Also the adverb in **-o** or **-e** can be used here.

§ 52. The POSITION OF ADVERBS coincides in principle with English usage. The adverb normally precedes what it modifies. It is set off by initial or final position in the sentence or by commas when it is to modify the statement as a whole.

**Ille es extremamente felice** 'He is extremely happy'

**Quando le tempesta arrivava, illes esseva felicemente reunite circa le foco** 'When the storm arrived, they were happily assembled about the fire'

**Felicemente illes esseva al domo quando le tempesta arrivava** 'Luckily they were at home when the storm arrived'

**Etiam tu!** 'You too!'

§ 53. When both an adverb (especially **non** 'not') and a pronoun (which is not the subject) try to get near a verb, the pronoun wins out.

**Io non lo crede** 'I don't believe it'

**Ille non me lo dice** 'He doesn't tell (it to) me'

*Note:* Contrary to English usage, the adverb **non** 'not' precedes the verb form it modifies.

**Io non pote supportar su profumo** 'I cannot stand her perfume'

**Io non pote visitar le** 'I cannot visit him'

**Io pote non visitar le** 'I can not visit him, i.e., I can choose *or* it is possible for me not to visit him'

PRONOUN

§ 54. The PERSONAL pronouns together with the REFLEXIVES and POSSESSIVES form a pattern as shown in the following table:

	PERSONAL PRONOUNS				POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES	
	form used in subject case	form used as object of prep.	form used in object case	reflexive form	form used immediately before noun	full form
1st pers. sg.	io	..... me .....			mi	mie
2nd pers. sg.	tu	..... te .....			tu	tue
1st pers. pl.	nos .....				..... nostre	
2nd pers. pl.	vos .....				..... vostre	
3rd sg. masc.	ille .....		le	se	su	sue
3rd sg. fem.	illa .....		la	·	·	·
3rd sg. neut.	illo, il .....		lo	·	·	·
3rd pl. masc.	illes .....		les	·	lor	lore
3rd pl. fem.	illas .....		las	·	·	·
3rd pl. neut.	illos .....		los	·	·	·

§ 55. The FUNCTIONS of these pronouns are identical with those of their English equivalents except for minor deviations mentioned below.

§ 56. The PERSONAL PRONOUNS in the singular are **io** 'I,' **tu** 'you (thou),' **ille** 'he,' **illa** 'she,' **illo** 'it.'

§ 57. The second person singular **tu** is the familiar form of address used with children, friends, in poetry, invocations of supernatural beings, etc.

The parallel "formal" form of address is **vos** 'you' whose primary function is to represent the second person plural. There is no objection to extending the "formal" form to all uses it has in English.

**Tu es mi amico** 'You are my friend'

**Vos es mi amico** 'You are my friend'; note that **vos** is identified as a singular by **amico**; 'You are my friends' runs **Vos es mi amicos**

*Note:* A collateral form of **illa** is **ella**; the two should not be used in the same text.

§ 58. The third person singular distinguishes — as in English — masculine, feminine, and neuter forms. The distinction is not a matter of grammatical gender but of sex.

. . . **le femina** . . . **Illa es belle** ' . . . the woman . . . She is beautiful'

. . . **le capro** . . . **Ille es belle** ' . . . the billy-goat . . . He is handsome'; or . . . **le capro** . . . **Illo es belle** 'the billy-goat . . . It is handsome'

. . . **le libro** . . . **Illo es interessante** ' . . . the book . . . It is interesting'

§ 59. In the third person singular neuter there is an unstressed form **il** 'it' for use as a grammatical subject.

**Il niva** 'It snows'

**Il face frigido** 'It is cold'

**Il es ver que callos es penose** 'It is true that corns are painful'

In the last construction a change in word order, 'That corns are painful is true,' eliminates the anticipating subject 'it.' Hence the possible forms **Que callos es penose es ver** or **Ver es que callos es penose** or **Es ver que callos es penose**. In these forms the real subject is **que callos es penose**, but the use of impersonal verb forms without pronoun may also be extended to constructions of the type **non importa** 'it does not matter'; **face frigido** 'it is cold'; etc.

§ 60. The INDEFINITE PERSONAL PRONOUN is **on** 'one.' It can only be used as the subject of the sentence. In all other cases **uno** takes its place.

**On crede lo que on spera** 'One believes what one hopes'

**Quando on se promena in iste parco, altere promenatores collide frequentemente con uno** 'When one takes a walk in this park, other walkers frequently bump into one'

The form **uno** can likewise serve as subject and is then synonymous with **on**. It is the pronominal form of the indefinite article. See above § 21.

§ 61. The personal pronouns in the first and second persons plural are **nos** 'we' and **vos** 'you.' In the third person, **illes**, **illas**, **illos** 'they' are regular plural forms of the corresponding singulars **ille**, **illa**, **illo**, 'he, she, it.' The distinction of masculine, feminine, neuter is optional in the plural. As in English a single form 'they' **illes** may be used for all antecedents. The masculine form is used to refer to mixed antecedents: **Illes — non solamente ille sed etiam illa — es illac** 'They — not only he but she too — are there.'

§ 62. In contrast to all other parts of speech, the personal pronouns show a distinction of two CASE FORMS except in the first and second persons plural. The second-case forms in the first and second persons singular are **me** 'me' and **te** 'thee (you).' In the third persons the second-case forms, **le**, **la**, **lo**, **les**, **las**, **los** 'him, her, it, them' are the second syllable of the corresponding first-case forms.

§ 63. As for the FUNCTIONS of the personal-pronoun case forms, a distinction is made between (a) subject, (b) object of a preposition, and (c) object of a verb. The first-case form is used as subject and — in the third persons — as object of a preposition. The second-case form is used as object of a verb and — in the first and second persons — as object of a preposition. To summarize all these forms in a paradigmatic survey, it may be useful to adapt a model sentence like **Io tenta impressionar te con ille** 'I am trying to impress you with him' to all persons in both singular and plural.

1. **io** . . . **te** . . . **ille**
2. **tu** . . . **le** . . . **illa**
3. **ille** . . . **la** . . . **illo**
4. **illa** . . . **lo** . . . **nos**
5. **illo** . . . **nos** . . . **vos**
6. **nos** . . . **vos** . . . **illes**
7. **vos** . . . **les** . . . **illas**
8. **illes** . . . **las** . . . **illos**
9. **illas** . . . **los** . . . **me**
10. **illos** . . . **me** . . . **te**



Some of these statements are rather artificial. They are given for the sake of completeness and seem at least theoretically possible if construed as follows:

1. 'I am trying to impress you (thee) with him' (e.g.: *I am trying to impress you with what I tell you about my big brother*)
2. 'You (thou) are trying to impress him with her' (e.g.: *You are trying to impress your brother with your beautiful fiancée*)
3. 'He is trying to impress her with it' (e.g.: *He is trying to impress the girl by showing her his new automobile*)
4. 'She is trying to impress it with us' (e.g.: *She has invited us to her concert because she wants to impress her audience with the number of her friends*)
5. 'It is trying to impress us with you (pl.)' (e.g.: *The government is trying to impress us, the people, with the fact that you, members of a constitutional assembly, are still allowed to convene*)
6. 'We are trying to impress you (pl.) with them (masc.)' (e.g.: *We are trying to impress you, who are poor friends of ours, with our wealthy fathers*)
7. 'You are trying to impress them (masc.) with them (fem.)' (e.g.: *You are trying to impress the boys with what you tell them about your girl friends*)
8. 'They (masc.) are trying to impress them (fem.) with them' (neut.) (e.g.: *The boys are trying to impress the girls with their beautiful automobiles*)
9. 'They (fem.) are trying to impress them (neut.) with me' (e.g.: *The girls are trying to impress their consciences with the fact that they have helped me*)
10. 'They (neut.) are trying to impress me with you (thee)' (e.g.: *The powers of darkness are trying to impress me with you, the all-powerful Mephistopheles*).

§ 64. The POSSESSIVES are adjectives and share with other adjectives the possibility of preceding or following the noun they qualify and of being used as pronouns and nouns. See §§ 33, 38–40 above. When they precede the noun the construction normally dispenses with an article. In this position — i.e., before a noun and not preceded by an article — the forms of the possessive adjectives drop their final *e* (except in *nostr*e and *vost*re where it follows a consonant cluster).

**Mi fratre e tu soror celebra lor nuptias** 'My brother and your (thy) sister celebrate their wedding'

**Mi fratre e le fratre tue es bon amicos** 'My brother and your brother are good friends'

**Mi fratre e le tue es bon amicos** 'My brother and yours are good friends'

**Patre nostre, qui es . . .** 'Our Father, Who art . . .'

**mi matre or le matre mie or (rarely) le mie matre** 'my mother'

**Ille labora nocte e die pro le suos** 'He works night and day for his people'

§ 65. For the third person masculine, feminine, and neuter, there is only one possessive each in the singular and plural. Where a distinction is needed, it is brought out after the following models:

**Ille e illa velia tote le nocte al lecto de su (or del) moriente patre de illa** 'He and she are sitting up all night at her dying father's bedside'  
**Mi patre e le suo (or le) de ille es amicos** 'My father and his are friends'

§ 66. The REFLEXIVE pronoun in all third persons is *se* 'himself, herself, itself, themselves.' In the first and second persons the second-case forms of the personal pronouns function as reflexives.

**Io me marita con te, e tu te marita con me** 'I get married (marry myself) to you and you get married (marry yourself) to me'  
**Ille se marita con illa, e illa se marita con ille**  
**Illes se marita con illas, e illas se marita con illes**

§ 67. Reflexive constructions are primarily of the type in which the object of the verb happens to be logically identical with the subject. Note that this makes reflexive constructions which in English often dispense with an object pronoun, as in *I wash* in the sense of 'I wash myself.'

**Ille se face indispensable** 'She makes herself indispensable'  
**Io me vide como alteros me vide** 'I see myself as others see me'

§ 68. Reflexive constructions are also used to express passive ideas when there is no agent involved. 'These books are sold at Bloomingdale's' may be replaced by the translation of 'These books sell themselves at Bloomingdale's.' Note that this covers constructions of the type, 'These books sell well.'

**Iste libros se vende al magazin de Bloomingdale**  
**Iste libro se vende multo ben**

**Tal cappellos se vide frequentemente** 'Such hats are often seen' or  
 'One often sees such hats'

§ 69. SECOND-CASE PERSONAL AND REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS (except in prepositional constructions) precede the simple tense forms of the verb but follow the participles, imperative forms, and the infinitive.

**Io les sorprendeva** 'I surprised them'

**Pro surprender les io debeva currer** 'In order to surprise them I had to run'

**Dirigente se verso le sol, illa precava** 'Turning toward the sun, she prayed'

**Io collabora con illes** 'I collaborate with them'

**Monstra lo a ille** 'Show it to him'

§ 70. In the compound tenses which consist of an auxiliary tense form plus an infinitive or past participle, the personal or reflexive pronouns may precede the auxiliary or follow the participle or infinitive.

*Io ha sorprendite les or Io les ha sorprendite* 'I have surprised them'  
*Io va sorprendere les or Io les va sorprendere* 'I will surprise them'

In constructions with *facere* 'to cause to, to make,' the two positions of the pronoun suggest logically two distinct meanings.

*Io le face batter le* 'I make him beat him'  
*Io le face batter* 'I make him beat'  
*Io face batter le* '(I make beat him) I have him beaten'

§ 71. In a combination of two pronouns, one personal and the other reflexive, the latter precedes.

*Illa se nos monstra* 'She shows herself to us'  
*Io me lo dice* 'I tell (it to) myself'

In a combination of two personal pronouns that one precedes whose relation to the verb is more indirect or remote.

*Illa me lo dice* 'She tells (it to) me'  
*Illa me lo ha dicite or Illa ha dicite me lo* 'She has told (it to) me'  
*Pro dicer me lo illa debeva telephonar* 'To tell (it to) me, she had to telephone'

In a combination of one simple personal or reflexive pronoun with another preceded by a preposition or with a noun object, the simple pronoun precedes.

*Illa ha le tempore pro intertener se con illes*  
*Illa ha le tempore pro intertener se con su canes* 'She has the time to amuse herself with her dogs'  
*Illa ha intertenite se con illes or Illa se ha intertenite con illes* 'She has amused herself with them'

§ 72. *Note:* There is no distinction between accusative and dative forms of the pronouns like that which appears in some other languages. Parallel to English usage the dative idea is clarified for differentiation or emphasis by the preposition *a*.

*Io inviava un telegramma a mi granpatre* 'I sent a wire to my grandfather'  
*Io lo inviava a mi granpatre* 'I sent it to my grandfather'  
*Io le inviava un telegramma* 'I sent him a wire'  
*Io le lo inviava or Io lo inviava a ille* 'I sent him it' or 'I sent it to him'

§ 73. The place of pronouns in the sentence is not rigidly fixed. The preceding paragraphs describe the norm from which deviations are justified by considerations of rhythm or emphasis.

*Ille ama arachides e illa ama se* 'He loves peanuts and she loves herself'  
*Io vos crede si vos crede me* 'I believe you if you believe me'

§ 74. The RELATIVES are *que* and *qual*. The former is primarily a relative pronoun, the latter is a relative adjective.

*Le ultime traino que pote portar me ibi a tempore parti in cinque minutas* 'The last train that can get me there on time will leave in five minutes'

*Ille fuma opium, qual vitio ille ha acquirite durante le guerra* 'He smokes opium, which vice he acquired during the war'

§ 75. The form *qual* preceded by the definite article *le* is pronominal and can be pluralized.

*Le cavallo e le asino le qual non esseva sellate curreva a velocitate equal* 'The horse and the donkey which (latter) was not saddled ran at equal speed'

*Le cavallo e le asino le quales non esseva sellate . . .* 'The horse and the donkey which were not saddled . . .'

§ 76. The FUNCTIONS OF CASES — with both *que* and *qual* — are carried by the prepositions *de* (for the genitive) and *a* (for the dative). There is a special genitive relative, *cuje* 'whose,' and a form *qui* 'who, whom' which is used only for persons and only as subject or after a preposition.

*Le documentos que le spia portava con se esseva multo importante* 'The documents which the spy carried with him were very important'

*Le documentos con que le spia escappava esseva multo importante* 'The documents with which the spy escaped were very important'

*Le documentos de que le spia haveva copias esseva multo importante* 'The documents of which the spy had copies were very important'

*Le documentos cuje importantia esseva dubitose incriminava le spia* 'The documents whose importance was dubious incriminated the spy'

*Le documentos del quales le spia haveva copias . . .* 'The documents of which the spy had copies . . .'

*Le documentos, le importantia del quales esseva dubitose . . .* 'The documents whose importance was dubious . . .'

*Le spia qui portava le documentos esseva habile* 'The spy who carried the documents was skillful'

Le spia que le agente de policia habeva vidite portava con se le plus importante documentos 'The spy whom the policeman had seen carried with him the most important documents'

Le spia de qui le policia habeva establite le identitate . . . 'The spy whose identity the police had established . . .'

Le spia cuje identitate le policia habeva establite . . .

*Note:* In contrast to English usage there are no relative constructions without a relative pronoun.

'The tobacco you smoke is abominable' Le tabaco que vos fuma es abominabile

'The onions you ate smell to high heaven' Le cibollas que tu ha mangiate odora al alte celo

§ 77. For the relative pronoun *lo* que 'what,' see § 21 above.

§ 78. The DEMONSTRATIVES are adjectives which can be used as pronouns. Hence they are capable of assuming forms agreeing with the number and sex of their antecedents. In their choice of pronominal endings they do not fall into the pattern of substantivized adjectives (-e: neutral; -o: male or neuter; -a: female); instead they follow the pattern of personal third person pronouns (-e: male; -a: female; -o: neuter).

§ 79. The demonstrative of proximity is *iste* 'this'; that of remoteness *ille* 'that.'

*iste* homine e *ille* femina 'this man and that woman'

*ille* homine e *iste* femina 'that man and this woman'

*iste* tabula e *ille* libro 'this table and that book'

*ille* tabula e *iste* libro 'that table and this book'

*Iste* pais es libere 'This country is free'

*Isto* es un libere pais 'This is a free country'

*Iste* puera odia *illa* 'This girl hates that (one)'

Que es *isto*? Que es *illo*? 'What is this? What is that?'

*Ille* idiota! 'That idiot!'

*Istes* es mi studentes 'These are my students'

*Istas* es mi filias 'These are my daughters'

Da me *ille* libros. *Illos* es le mies 'Give me those books; they (those) are mine'

*Iste* edition es plus complete que *ille* duo 'This edition is more complete than those two'

*Iste* edition es plus complete que *illos* 'This edition is more complete than those'

(*Woman speaking*) *Io* es una de *illas* qui crede que le matrimonio es sancte; (*Man speaking*) *Io* es uno de *illos* qui crede . . . 'I am one of those who believe that matrimony is sacred'

*Note:* A collateral form of *ille* is *celle*; the two should not be used in the same text.

## VERB

§ 80. The verb has an infinitive and two participles (past and present); it has an imperative; and it has four simple tenses (present, past, future, conditional). It uses auxiliaries to form a full set of compound tenses as well as the passive. It has no personal inflection and no subjunctive (but see § 111 below). There is no auxiliary corresponding to English 'to do' for use in emphatic and interrogative constructions. There are no crystallized progressive forms (but see § 94 below).

§ 81. The INFINITIVE ends always in -r with one of the vowels a, e, i preceding.<sup>1</sup>

crear 'to create'

vider 'to see'

audir 'to hear'

§ 82. On the formation of infinitives as well as of derivatives from them, see §§ 140, 145-150, 153-155, 157.

§ 83. The infinitive can be used as a noun and as such it corresponds to the English gerund.

le venir del estate 'the coming of summer'

Vider es creer 'Seeing is believing'

le susurrar del motor 'the droning of the motor'

*Iste* viagiari de un pais al altere es fatigante 'This traveling from one country to another is fatiguing'

le ir e venir del clientes . . . 'the coming and going of customers'

<sup>1</sup> For a collateral verbal system with a further distinction of infinitives in -r and -re after -e-, see below § 148 note; also the note on participles, § 97.

**Le faceres del formicas es interessante a observar** 'The doings of ants are interesting to watch'

*Note:* As the equivalent of the English noun or quasi-noun in -ing, the infinitive occurs with all sorts of prepositions in constructions corresponding to the English examples 'without going, by doing, before opening, etc.' This also covers the type 'for sewing' as in 'machine for sewing,' i.e., 'sewing machine,' and finally the pattern 'of doing' as in 'capable of doing' and 'we think of doing. . . .'

**Illes le condemnava sin audir su defensa** 'They condemned him without listening to his defense'

**Per rumper le osso on potera forsan rectificar su gamba** 'By breaking the bone one may perhaps be able to straighten his leg'

**Post haber passate le suburbios on pote avantiar plus rapidemente** 'After having passed the suburbs one can get ahead faster'

**Io vole ben humiliar me ante ille usque corrigir su grammatica sed non usque pagar su debitas** 'I am willing to humiliate myself before him to (the point of) correcting his grammar but not to (the point of) paying his debts'

**Le sala a attender deberea esser equipate de un machina a scriber** 'The waiting room ought to be equipped with a typewriter'

**Comencia tu studios per arder omne libros** 'Begin your studies by burning all books'

**Illa es capace de perder le traino** 'She is capable of missing the train'

**Nos pensa ir al theatro** 'We are thinking of going to the theater'

On the lack of an equivalent of the English 'of' in the last example, see § 87 below.

§ 84. Detached from the sentence the infinitive is not preceded by a preposition corresponding to the English 'to' as in 'to go,' etc. — This 'to' is a peculiarly English phenomenon and must not be confused with the use of 'to' before an infinitive within a complete sentence. Here 'to' has a grammatical function and is required or omitted in accordance with specific grammatical rules which make us say 'I need to eat' with 'to' and 'I need not eat' without 'to.' — Within a sentence the equivalent of English 'to' before the infinitive is **de** or **a** or **pro** or nothing as differentiated below.

§ 85. The preposition **a** is used when the infinitive seems to represent a goal either after an adjective or a verbal construction.

**Nos aspira a realisar nostre ideales** 'We strive to realize our ideals'  
**Iste porta non es facile a aperir** 'This door is not easy to open'

§ 86. The preposition **pro** is used when the infinitive seems to represent a purpose as in an English construction with 'in order to.'

**Ille veniva pro reparar le fenestra** 'He came (in order) to repair the window'

**Io mangia pro viver, sed quando nos ha globos de patata io vive pro mangiar** 'I eat to live but when we have potato dumplings I live to eat'

§ 87. A preposition need not be used when the infinitive can be construed as a noun or as occupying the place of a noun. — (a) In an example like, 'It is difficult to walk in the sand,' the infinitive is the logical subject and hence the equivalent of a noun; the statement is identical with 'Walking in the sand is difficult.' Here the infinitive appears without a preceding preposition: **Il es difficile vader in le arena** or **Vader in le arena es difficile**. See § 83 above. (b) Whenever a transitive verb is followed by a dependent infinitive as in 'I plan to go to the country,' the idea it represents can be expressed more or less smoothly by a noun, as in 'I plan a trip to the country' **Io plana vader al campania**. Hence after a transitive verb the dependent infinitive is not introduced by a preposition.

**In van io ha tentate convincer le** 'In vain have I tried to convince him'

**Il es facile rider con le ridentes e difficile plorar con le plorantes** 'It is easy to laugh with the laughing and hard to weep with the weeping'

**Il es un grande privilegio esser inter vos iste vespere** 'It is a great privilege to be with you tonight'

**Nos intende ameliorar nostre methodos de agricultura** 'We intend to improve our agricultural methods'

**Ille diceva que su soror sperava revider nos** 'He said that his sister hoped to see us again'

**Illa time esser sol con le patiente** 'She is afraid of being alone with the patient'

§ 88. A preposition before the infinitive cannot be used (a) after constructions with **voler**, **poter**, **deber**, **soler** and (b) after constructions with **lassar**, **facere**, also **vider**, **audir** and other verbs of sense perception when they have an object which is at the same time the subject of the following infinitive, as in 'I see him come.'

**Io volerea dormir sed illa debe dansar** 'I would (want to) sleep but she must dance'

**Illa crede que illa pote cantar** 'She thinks that she can sing'

**Le matre faceva le doctor venir** or **Le matre faceva venir le doctor** 'The mother had (made) the doctor come'

**Io senti le nausea montar** 'I feel the nausea rise'

**Io audi le venir or Io le audi venir** 'I hear him come (coming)'

*Note:* In the statement, **Io face le studente acceptar mi consilio** 'I make the student accept my advice,' the nouns can naturally be replaced by pronouns to yield the simpler form, **Io le face acceptar lo** 'I make him accept it.' Logically the latter statement ought to be a basis for the two assertions, 'I make him accept' (i.e., I force him to accept) and 'I make accept it' (i.e., I force people in general to accept it). Actually the forms **Io le face acceptar** and **Io face acceptar lo** are correct, though the second would not appear in English as 'I make accept it' but as 'I have it accepted' or 'I cause it to be accepted.' Similar examples are:

**Ilia me faceva vender le can** 'She made me sell the dog'

**Ilia faceva vender le can** 'She had the dog sold'

**Io videva le infantes occider le ave** 'I saw the children kill the bird'

**Io les videva occider lo** 'I saw them kill it'

**Io videva occider lo** 'I saw it being killed'

§ 89. The neutral preposition used with the infinitive is **de**.

**Io es felice de revider vos** 'I am happy to see you again'

**Le necessitate de ganiar plus es clar** 'The need to earn more is clear'

**Ille se effortia de mitter le motor in motion** 'He tries hard to start the motor'

§ 90. *Note:* English constructions of the type, 'I want him to come' can only be rendered as 'I want that he come.' **Io vole que ille veni**. English constructions such as 'I had the pleasure of seeing her' are always rendered as 'I had the pleasure to see her' **Io haveva le placer de vider la**.

§ 91. THE INFINITIVE IS USED to express general orders, prohibitions, etc.

**Non fumar!** 'Don't smoke!, No smoking!'

**Non sputar super le solo!** 'Don't spit on the floor!'

**Tener se al dextra!** 'Keep to the right!'

§ 92. The infinitive is used after interrogative particles in accordance with the English model, 'I don't know what to do.'

**Io non sape que facer**

**Il es difficile decider se ubi vader** 'It is difficult to decide where to go'

**Que creder nunc?** 'What are we to believe now?'

**Nos non sapeva qual pisce prender primo** 'We did not know what fish to catch first'

§ 93. The PRESENT PARTICIPLE ends in **-nte** which is added to the infinitive less its final **-r**, with the proviso that a preceding **-i-** changes to **-ie-**.

**crear** : **creante** 'to create : creating'

**vider** : **vidente** 'to see : seeing'

**audir** : **audiente** 'to hear : hearing'

*Note:* The following present participles have **-iente** as the preferred form although the corresponding infinitives end in **-er**: **capiente** and all compounds of **-cipiente** (**incipiente**, etc.), **faciente** and all compounds in **-ficiante** (**deficiente**, etc.), all compounds of **-jiciente** (**injiciente**, etc.), **sapiente**, and all compounds of **-spiciente** (**inspiciente**, etc.). — Since the suffix **-antia** and its variants **-entia**, **-ientia** (see § 152) are derived from present-participle forms, their connection with verbs runs parallel to the formation of present participles. Every verb with a present participle in **-iente** yields a noun in **-ientia**, etc.

§ 94. The present participle is an adjective and as such shares all the characteristics of other adjectives. See §§ 32-39, 41 above and § 152 below. *Note:* The present participle has no function in the verbal paradigm, for there is no crystallized progressive corresponding to English 'I am buying, hoping, etc.' But phrases like 'A dead dog cannot be living' may of course be translated literally in so far as they make sense.

**Un can morte non pote esser vivente**

**Le climate de Alaska va deveniente plus benigne** 'The climate of Alaska keeps (or goes on or is) getting milder'

**Minnehaha significa "aqua ridente"** 'Minnehaha means "laughing water"'

**Transversante le oceano, io haveva un placente aventura** 'Crossing the ocean I had a pleasant (pleasing) adventure'

**Duo passantes videva le accidente** 'Two passers-by (passing ones) saw the accident'

**Essente surveiate per le policia, ille non osava mover se** 'Being watched by the police, he did not dare to move'

§ 95. The PAST PARTICIPLE ends in **-te** which is added to the infinitive less its final **-r**, with the proviso that a preceding **-e-** changes to **-i-**.

**crear** : **create** 'to create : created'

**vider** : **vidite** 'to see : seen'

**audir** : **audite** 'to hear : heard'

*Note:* Past participles are stressed regularly on the vowel before the last consonant. On a collateral stress system, see footnote to § 148 below.

§ 96. As in English the past participle is used in past compound tenses and in the passive. See §§ 105-106, 112-113 below. It is also an adjective and as such shares all the characteristics of other adjectives. Finally it occurs as an absolute participle.

**Le pluvia impellite per le vento entra trans le fenestra rumpite**  
 'The rain driven by the wind comes in through the broken window'  
**Io es fatigate** 'I am tired (fatigued)'  
**Le inviata de Valhalla clama le animas del occiditos** 'The envoy of  
 Valhalla calls the souls of the slain'  
**Impellite per le vento, le pluvia entra in le fenestra**

§ 97. *Note:* There are considerable numbers of verbal adjectives of the type *fisse* 'split,' *docte* 'learned,' *benedicte* 'blessed,' etc. belonging to the verbs *finder*, *docer*, *benedicer*, etc. Their meaning is identical with that of the normal past participles *findite*, *docite*, *benedicite*, etc. in adjectival use. Verbal adjectives of this type may be made to serve as past participles in all functions inclusive of that of forming past compound tenses. The rule covering this point is as follows: Every verb which has a special contracted (= irregular) deriving stem listed in the Dictionary can form a collateral past participle by adding the ending *-e* to that contracted stem. See also § 152, last unit.

**Ille es absorbite in su labor** or **Ille es absorpte in su labor** 'He is absorbed in his work'  
**Ille ha assumite le nomine de su femina** or **Ille ha assumpte le nomine de su femina** 'He has assumed the name of his wife'  
**In le campania on non se senti subjicite al haste del vita moderne** or **In le campania on non se senti subjecte al haste del vita moderne** 'In the country one does not feel subjected to the hurry of modern life'

§ 98. The TENSE FORMS have no personal inflection and require generally an expressed subject.

§ 99. The PRESENT TENSE is formed from the infinitive by dropping the final *-r-*. It is stressed in accordance with the rules given in § 10.

**io, tu, etc. crea, vide, audi** 'I, you, etc. create, see, listen (hear)'

§ 100. The present tense functions naturally as the "UNIVERSAL PRESENT." It extends more freely into the future than is possible in English, especially when the construction contains an unambiguous adverb of time.

**Deo ama le homines** 'God loves men'

**Io non sape lo que es le nomine de iste animal** 'I don't know what the name of this animal is'

**Iste vespere io recipe mi canetto** 'Tonight I am going to get my puppy'

§ 101. The verbs *haber* 'to have,' *esser* 'to be,' and *vader* 'to go' have a simplified present-tense form which consists of the first syllable of the infinitive: **ha, es, va.**

**Proque io ha un terribile mal de capite il es necessari que io va al doctor** 'Because I have a terrible headache it is necessary that I go to the doctor'

In the case of *esser*, a distinct optional plural form *son* is available.

§ 102. The PAST TENSE is formed from the infinitive by dropping the final *-r* and adding the tense ending *-va*.

**io, tu, etc. creava, videva, audiva** 'I, you, etc. created, saw, heard (listened)'

§ 103. The functions of the past tense are the same as in English. Note especially its use in constructions of the type, 'If he was (were) here, I might feel better.'

**Heri nos voleva vider le Mercator de Venetia sed nos non poteva obtener billetes e tunc nos videva le Princessa del Czardas. Si vos cognosceva iste operetta vos comprenderea que io prefere Kalman a Shakespeare.** 'Yesterday we wanted to see the Merchant of Venice but we couldn't get tickets and so we saw the Czardas Princess. If you knew this operetta you would understand that I prefer Kalman to Shakespeare.'

§ 104. For *esser* 'to be' an optional irregular past *era* 'was, were' is available.

§ 105. The COMPOUND TENSES OF THE PAST (perfect and pluperfect) are formed as in English by means of the present and past of an auxiliary verb (*haber* 'to have') and the past participle.

**io, tu, etc. ha create, vidite, audite** 'I, you, etc. have created, seen, heard'

**io, tu, etc. habeva create, vidite, audite** 'I, you, etc. had created, seen, heard (listened)'

§ 106. The functions of the past compound tenses cover all functions of the corresponding English forms. The perfect is not as restricted as in English and is synonymous with the simple past.

**Su Majestate ha perdite su capite** 'His Majesty has lost his head'  
**Ludovico Dece-Sex ha perdite su capite** 'Louis XVI lost his head'

§ 107. The FUTURE is formed from the infinitive by adding the stressed ending **-a**, not distinguished by an accent mark.

**io, tu, etc. creara, videra, audira** 'I, you, etc. will create, see, hear (listen)'

The CONDITIONAL is formed from the infinitive by adding the ending **-ea** with stress on the **-e-**, not distinguished by an accent mark.

**io, tu, etc. crearea, viderea, audirea** 'I, you, etc. would create, see, hear (listen)'

§ 108. The functions of the future and conditional do not differ from English usage.

**Si ille attende assatis longe, ille habera un barba** 'If he waits long enough, he will have a beard'

**Si illa habeva quatro rotas, illa esserea un omnibus** 'If she had four wheels, she would be an omnibus'

**Si io esseva un avetto, io volarea a te** 'If I were a little bird, I would fly to you'

*Note:* Both future and conditional have collateral compound forms consisting of the infinitive with the auxiliaries **va** and **velle** respectively.

**Si ille attende assatis longe, ille va haber un barba**  
**Si illa habeva quatro rotas, illa velle esser un omnibus**  
**Si io esseva un avetto, io velle volar a te**

§ 109. More complex verbal constructions — whether one wishes to call them tenses or not — can freely be formed by means of the material discussed above.

**Nos haberea potite venir** 'We would have been able to come'  
**Ille habera finite scriber** 'He will have finished writing'

§ 110. The IMPERATIVE is identical with the present but as a rule it uses no pronouns.

**Ama tu vicino como te mesme!** 'Love thy neighbor as thyself!'  
**Aperi le porta!** 'Open the door!'  
**Reguarda hic!** 'Look here!'

As in English the pronoun occurs occasionally with the imperative.

**Face tu lo que io commanda** 'Do you what I order (you to do)'

§ 111. The functions of the imperative can of course be taken over by an emphatic present tense.

**Tu veni hic immediate!** 'You come here right away!'

For the use of the infinitive with imperative value, see § 91 above. The elliptic construction with **que . . .** '(I wish) that . . .' is possible with all persons and serves in particular to express the imperative of the first person plural.

**Que ille veni!** 'Let him come!, May he come!'

**Que nos parti!** 'Let's go!'

The dictionary word **sia** 'be (it)' may be construed as a conjunction or as an exceptional subjunctive of **esser**. Taken in the latter sense, it enters into constructions of imperative value.

**Io ama lilies del valles, sia in le campo, sia in un vaso** 'I love lilies of the valley, be it in the open, be it in a vase'

**Le juvene maritos sia felice!** '(May) The young couple be happy!'

**Sia gentil e face me ille favor** 'Be nice and do me that favor'

§ 112. The PASSIVE auxiliary is **esser** 'to be.' The tense forms of this auxiliary are fully covered by the foregoing discussion of the verbal conjugation. The following summary of them may be found convenient.

<b>io etc. es</b> 'I am,' etc.	<b>io essera or io va esser</b> 'I will be'
<b>io esseva or io era</b> 'I was'	<b>io esserea or io velle esser</b> 'I would be'
<b>io ha essite</b> 'I have been'	<b>io habera essite or io va haber essite</b> 'I will have been'
<b>io habeva essite</b> 'I had been'	<b>io haberea essite or io velle haber essite</b> 'I would have been'

The full passive forms consist of the auxiliary with a following past participle.

**Ille es surveliate per le policia** 'He is (being) watched by the police'

**Ille esseva surveliate per le policia**

**Ille ha essite surveliate per le policia**

**Ille habeva essite surveliate per le policia**

**Ille essera surveliate per le policia**

**Ille va esser surveliate per le policia**

**Ille esserea surveliate per le policia**

**Ille velle esser surveliate per le policia**

**Ille habera essite surveliate per le policia**

**Ille va haber essite surveliate per le policia**

**Ille haberea essite surveliate per le policia**  
**Ille velle haber essite surveliate per le policia**

§ 113. The passive infinitives and participles are similarly composed of the infinitive and participles of the auxiliary with the past participle of the main verb following.

**esser surveliate** 'to be watched'  
**essente surveliate** 'being watched'  
**essite surveliate** 'been watched'

Note that the passive as such cannot be distinguished from a form of **esser** 'to be' with a participial adjective. **Io es maritate** may mean 'I am being married' and 'I am married.'

§ 114. The functions of the passive are the same as in English. Note, however, the use of the reflexive in lieu of an English passive. See § 68 above. Furthermore an English passive may often be rendered by an impersonal construction with **on** 'one,' as in **On non nos ama hic** 'We are not liked around here (One does not like us here).'

§ 115. TABLE OF CONJUGATION

Infinitive
<b>crear</b> <b>vider</b> <b>audir</b>
to create, see, hear

Present Participle
<b>creante</b> <b>vidente</b> <b>audiente</b>
creating, seeing, hearing

Past Participle
<b>create</b> <b>vidite</b> <b>audite</b>
created, seen, heard

Imperative
<b>crea!</b> <b>vide!</b> <b>audi!</b>
create!, see!, hear!

ACTIVE

Present
<b>io crea</b> <b>io vide</b> <b>io audi</b>
I create, see, hear

Present perfect
<b>io ha create</b> <b>io ha vidite</b> <b>io ha audite</b>
I have created, seen, heard

Imperfect (Past)
<b>io creava</b> <b>io videva</b> <b>io audiva</b>
I created, saw, heard

Past Perfect (Pluperfect)
<b>io habeva create</b> <b>io habeva vidite</b> <b>io habeva audite</b>
I had created, seen, heard

Future
<b>io creara</b> <b>io vidira</b> <b>io audira</b>
I will create, see, hear

Future Perfect
<b>io habera create</b> <b>io habera vidite</b> <b>io habera audite</b>
I will have created, etc.



Conditional
io crearea io viderea io audirea
I would create, see, hear

Conditional Perfect
io haberea create io haberea vidite io haberea audite
I would have created, etc.

## PASSIVE

Present
io es create io es vidite io es audite
I am created, seen, heard

Present Perfect
io ha essite create io ha essite vidite io ha essite audite
I have been created, seen, etc.

Imperfect (Past)
io esseva create io esseva vidite io esseva audite
I was created, seen, heard

Past Perfect (Pluperfect)
io habeva essite create io habeva essite vidite io habeva essite audite
I had been created, seen, etc.

Future
io essera create io essera vidite io essera audite
I will be created, seen, etc.

Future Perfect
io habera essite create io habera essite vidite io habera essite audite
I will have been created, etc.

Conditional
io esserea create io esserea vidite io esserea audite
I would be created, etc.

Conditional Perfect
io haberea essite create io haberea essite vidite io haberea essite audite
I would have been created, etc.

§ 116. The normal QUESTION is represented by the English type 'Has he come?' There is no interrogative auxiliary and the English type 'Does he come?' cannot be used.

**Ha ille venite?**

**Veni ille?**

**Desira vos salsicias con o sin allio?** 'Do you want sausages with or without garlic?'

**Transversava le rege svede le Mar Baltic o non?** 'Did the Swedish king cross the Baltic or didn't he?'

When the question word is the subject, it is not preceded by the verb.

**Qui es ille homine con le barba rubie?** 'Who is that man with the red beard?'

**Que batte a mi fenestra?** 'What knocks at my window?'

**Que ha tu facite con tu moneta?** 'What have you done with your money?'

**Quando arriva le traino?** 'When does the train come in?'

**Ubi es tu melior medietate?** 'Where is your better half?'

As in English every normal statement can be turned into a question by intonation and the use of a question mark.

'The price of that stuff was three dollars?' **Le precio de ille cosalia esseva tres dollares?**

'You mean to tell me that you did not do it?' **Vos vole dicer me que vos non lo faceva?**

The interrogative particle **an**, which has no equivalent in English, can be used to change any statement into a question. It always occurs at the beginning of the sentence.

**An le precio de illo esseva tres dollars?**

**An vos vole dicer me que vos non lo ha facite?**

**An vos e vostre amica es reconciliate?** 'So you and your friend have made up?'

*Note:* A collateral form of the interrogative particle is **esque**; the two forms, **an** and **esque**, should not be used in the same text.

§ 117. The SEQUENCE OF TENSES may be treated in accordance with English usage.

(Ille diceva: "Io es fatigate." 'He said: "I am tired."') **Ille diceva que ille esseva fatigate** 'He said that he was tired'

Deviations from this usage are permissible when suggested by logical considerations.

*Io non crede que un decimetro de lana pesa tanto como un decimetro de ferro. — Nemo diceva que tu debeva creer tal nonsense or Nemo diceva que tu debe creer tal nonsense* 'I do not believe that a decimeter of wool weighs as much as a decimeter of iron. — Nobody said that you had (have) to believe such nonsense.'

### NUMERALS

§ 118. The simple **CARDINAL NUMERALS** are:

0	zero	
1	un	10 dece
2	duo	20 vinti
3	tres	30 trenta
4	quatro	40 quaranta
5	cinque	50 cinquanta
6	sex	60 sexanta
7	septe	70 septanta
8	octo	80 octanta
9	nove	90 novanta

*Note:* From *cinquanta* on the *tens* are regularly derived from the *ones* by means of the suffix *-anta*.

	100	cento
	1,000	mille
	1,000,000	million
	1,000,000,000	milliardo
	1,000,000,000,000	billion
	1,000,000,000,000,000	billiardo
	1,000,000,000,000,000,000	trillion
	1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000	trilliardo
	1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000	quatrillion
	1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000	quatrilliardo
	1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000	quintillion
	1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000	quintilliardo

*Note:* From 1,000,000<sup>6</sup> on, the higher powers of a million are formed regularly by means of the suffix *-illion* added to the stem of the multiplicative corresponding to the exponent. For the forms of the multipliers, see below § 127. The numeral representing a thousand times any

power of one million is formed by replacing the final *-ion* by the suffix *-iardo*.

All other cardinals are formed by addition or multiplication.

§ 119. The principle of addition is used to combine tens with ones; hundreds with tens and ones; thousands with hundreds, tens, and ones; millions with thousands, hundreds, tens, and ones, etc. The items to be added are juxtaposed, the bigger one preceding. Example: 1,120 *mille cento vinti*. Below a hundred the juxtaposed items are connected by a hyphen. Examples: 72 *septanta-duo*; 11 *dece-un*; 12 *dece-duo*. The use of *e* 'and' between the items to be added is always possible and always dispensable. In sums below a hundred it replaces the hyphen. Examples: *mille cento e vinti*; *septanta e duo*.

§ 120. The principle of multiplication is used to express multiples of *cento*, *mille*, and all higher powers of *mille*, as *million*, *milliardo*, etc. The multiplier is an adjective which always precedes the multiplicand. The multiplicand is a noun which takes a normal plural ending. Examples: 3,000,000 *tres millones*; 200 *duo centos*.

*Note:* Before *cento* and *mille* the multiplier *un* may be omitted. All the higher powers of 1,000 — as *million*, *milliardo*, *billion*, etc. — introduce the object they count by the preposition *de*. Example: *un billion de dolares*.

§ 121. There is no difference in form between cardinal numerals used as adjectives and pronouns except for *un* 'one,' whose pronominal forms coincide with those of the indefinite article (see § 21 above).

§ 122. Examples of cardinal numerals:

13	dece-tres
8,347	octo milles tres centos quaranta-septe
10,987,654,321	dece milliardos nove centos octanta-septe millones sex centos cinquanta-quatro milles tres centos vinti-un

*Le mille-pedes ha perditte quatro centos novanta-nove pedes; illo totevia ha cinque centos un* 'The millepede has lost four hundred and ninety-nine feet; it still has five hundred and one.'

*In bon tempores ille emplea plus que cento filanderas in su filanda; nunc ille ha travalio pro exactemente quaranta-una* 'In good times

he employs more than a hundred girls in his spinning mill; now he has work for exactly forty-one.'

§ 123. DECIMALS are written and read with a comma instead of a period:

34.798 (thirty-four point seven nine eight) **34,798** (trenta-quatro comma septe nove octo).

*Note:* The English custom of setting off long numbers by a comma (e.g., 1,234,567,890) would conflict with the decimal comma. In its stead the Interlingua uses a period (e.g. 1.234.567.890).

§ 124. Model readings of arithmetical rules:

$14 + 3,4 = 17,4$  (dece-quatro plus tres comma quatro es dece-septe comma quatro)  
 $20 - 102 = -82$  (vinti minus cento duo es minus octanta duo)  
 $20 \times 17 = 340$  (vinti vices dece-septe es tres centos quaranta)  
 $100 \div 3 = 33,3333$  (cento dividite per tres es trenta-tres comma tres tres tres tres)

§ 125. The ORDINAL NUMERALS are adjectives sharing all characteristics of other adjectives in regard to pronominal and substantivized use. The basic ordinals are:

1st prime	4th quarte	7th septime	10th decime
2nd secunde	5th quinte	8th octave	last ultime
3rd tertie	6th sexte	9th none	

All other simple ordinals are derived from the corresponding cardinals by the suffix *-esime*:

20th vintesime	1,000th millesime
30th trentesime	1,000,000th millionesime
100th centesime	1,000,000,000th milliardesime

In compound numerals only the last element is given the form of an ordinal:

11th dece-prime	102nd cento secunde
99th novanta-none	300th tres centesime

'The two hundred fiftieth anniversary' *le duo cento cinquantiesime anniversario*

'This is my third (presumably: cocktail)' *Isto es mi tertie*

In Arabic numerals the ordinals are expressed as follows:

1me	2nde	3tie	4te
5te	6te	7me	8ve
9ne	10me	20me	100me

§ 126. The FRACTIONAL adjective 'half' is *medie*, the corresponding noun *medietate*. Joined to the following noun, *medie-* has the value of English 'mid-.'

*un medie hora* 'half an hour (a half hour)'  
*duo medie horas* 'two half hours'; *le duo medietates* 'the two halves'  
*duo e medie horas, duo horas e medie* two and a half hours, two hours and a half  
*le medietate del membros* 'half the members'  
*le medie membros* 'the half members (opposed to 'full members')'  
*mediedie* 'midday'; *medienocite* 'midnight'

All other fractional numerals are formed after the following patterns: Phrases like 'a fourth part, two fifth parts, one sixth part, etc.' are expressed as in English by means of simple ordinals: *un quarte parte, duo quinte partes, un sexte parte*, etc. In most cases fractions are expressed in phrases differing from the samples given by the absence of 'part' *parte*. Instead the ordinals are made into nouns. Note that the model 'three quarter mile' must always be rendered as 'three fourths of a mile.'

*Tres quartos plus tres octavos es un e un octavo* 'Three fourths and three eighths is one and one eighth'

*Un medie hora e un quarto de hora es tres quartos de hora* 'Half an hour and a quarter hour is three quarter hours'

In mixed numbers which are used as numeral adjectives, the fraction may follow the noun.

*un pan e tres quartos* 'one and three quarter loaves of bread'  
*duo milliones e tres quintos de prisioneros* 'two and three fifths million prisoners'

§ 127. The MULTIPLICATIVE numeral adjectives are:

<i>simple or simplice</i> 'simple'	<i>septuple</i> 'sevenfold'
<i>duple or duplice</i> 'double'	<i>octuple</i> 'eightfold'
<i>triple or triplice</i> 'triple'	<i>nonuple</i> 'ninefold'
<i>quadruple</i> 'quadruple'	<i>decuple</i> 'tenfold'
<i>quintuple</i> 'quintuple'	<i>centuple</i> 'hundredfold'
<i>sextuple</i> 'sixfold'	

§ 128. **MULTIPLICATIVE COMPOUNDS** ('half-yearly,' 'threedecker,' etc.) can be formed freely after the following models in which the compounding forms of the numerals function as prefixes. Note that compounds of this category may involve simultaneous derivation (after the model of English 'three-cornered' which is not simply a compound of 'three' and 'cornered' but a compounded derivative of 'three' and 'corner' with the suffix '-ed'). Cf. also §§ 155, 163-164 below. The compounding methods illustrated may be applied equally and indifferently — within the limits of practical needs for new formations — to nouns, adjectives, and verbs.

## One:

uni- plus *trinitate* yields *unitrinitate* 'unitrinity'  
 plus *cornu* 'horn' plus adj. ending yields *unicorne* 'one-horned'  
 plus *latere* 'side' plus -al yields *unilateral*

## New formations:

uni- plus *monte* 'mountain' yields *unimonte* 'single mountain'  
 plus *anulo* 'ring' plus -ate yields *unianulate* 'one-ring'

*Note:* The form *mono-*, before vowels *mon-*, is used as a synonym of *uni-* especially in technical terms.

## One and one half:

sesqui- plus *plano* yields *sesquiplano* 'biplane with short underplane'  
 plus *pede* 'foot' plus -al yields *sesquipedal* 'sesquipedalian'

## New formations:

sesqui- plus *torno* 'turn' yields *sesquitorno* 'one-and-a-half turn'  
 plus *uncia* 'inch' plus -al yields *sesquiuncial* 'one and a half inches (in length)'

## Two:

bi- plus *cyclo* yields *bicyclo* 'bicycle'  
 plus *metallo* plus -ismo yields *bimetallismo* 'bimetallism'  
 plus *furcar* yields *bifurcar* 'to bifurcate'  
 plus *lingua* 'language' plus adj. ending yields *bilingue* 'bilingual'

## New formations:

bi- plus *vita* plus -ate yields *bivitate* 'two-lived, having two lives'  
 plus *digito* 'finger' plus adj. ending yields *bidigite* 'two-fingered'  
 plus *franger* 'to break' yields *bifranger* 'to break twice'

*Note:* The form *di-* is used as a synonym of *bi-* especially in technical terms.

## Half:

semi- plus *deo* 'god' yields *semideo* 'half-god'  
 plus *official* yields *semiofficial*  
 plus *somno* 'sleep' plus adj. ending yields *semisomne* 'half asleep'

## New formations:

semi- plus *professor* yields *semiprofessor*  
 plus *occider* 'to kill' yields *semioccider* 'to half kill'  
 plus *interessante* 'interesting' yields *semiinteressante* 'fifty-fifty interesting'

*Note:* The form *hemi-* is used as a rarer synonym of *semi-* especially in technical terms.

## Three:

tri- plus *folio* 'leaf' yields *trifolio* 'trefoil, clover'  
 plus *secar* 'to cut' yields *trisezar* 'to trisect'  
 plus *dimension* plus -al yields *tridimensional* 'three-dimensional'  
 plus *angulo* plus adj. ending yields *triangulo* 'three-cornered'

## Four:

quadri- plus *syllabo* plus adj. ending yields *quadrisyllabe* 'four-syllabic'  
 plus *anno* 'year' plus -al yields *quadriennial* 'four-yearly'

*Note:* The form *tetra-*, before vowels *tetr-* is used as a preferred synonym of *quadri-* especially in technical terms.

## Five, six, seven, eight, twelve:

penta- plus *metro* yields *pentametro* 'pentameter'  
 hexa- plus *chordo* yields *hexachordo* 'hexachord'  
 hepta- plus -*archia* yields *heptarchia* 'rule by seven'  
 octa- plus *metro* yields *octametro* 'octameter'  
 dodeca- plus *syllabo* plus adj. ending yields *dodecasyllabe* 'twelve-syllabled'

*Note:* The forms *penta-*, *hexa-*, *hepta-*, *octa-*, and *dodeca-* are used like *mono-*, *di-*, and *tetra-*, that is, especially in technical terms and with the special characteristic that they lose their final -a before a vowel.

## Ten, hundred, thousand:

Multiplicative compounds involving 10, 100, and 1000 are important primarily by virtue of their use as expressions of units of measurement in the metric system and its technological extensions. Multiplication by 10, 100, 1000, and 10,000 is expressed by *deca-*, *hecto-*, *kilo-*, and *myria-* respectively. The parallel forms for multiplication by 1/10, 1/100, and 1/1000 are *deci-*, *centi-*, and *milli-*. The finals -a- and -o- in *deca-*, *myria-*, and *hecto-* are dropped before an initial vowel of the second compounding element. New analogical formations are possible whenever required for technological and related needs. The form *myria-* can be used in general (nontechnical) formations with the meaning 'a great many.' A traditional illustration is: *litro* 'liter,' *decalitro* 'ten liters,' *decilitro* 'one tenth of a liter,' *hectolitro* 'a hundred liters,' *centilitro* 'one hundredth of a liter,' *kilolitro* 'a thousand liters,' *millilitro* 'one thousandth of a liter,' *myrialitro* 'ten thousand liters.' A possible analogical formation is *unitate* 'unit,' *decunitate* 'ten units,'

*decunitate* 'one tenth of a unit,' *hectunitate* 'one hundred units,' *centunitate* 'one hundredth of a unit,' *kilounitate* 'one thousand units,' *milliunitate* 'one thousandth of a unit,' *myriunitate* 'ten thousand units.'

Many:

*multi-* plus *millionario* yields *multimillionario*  
 plus *polo* 'pole' plus *-ar* yields *multipolar*  
 plus *lobo* 'lobe' plus *adj.* ending yields *multilobe* 'multilobed'

New formations:

*multi-* plus *cyclo* yields *multicyclo* 'cycle with more than three wheels'  
 plus *linea* 'line' plus *-ate* yields *multilineate* 'many-lined'

*Note:* The form *poly-* is used as a synonym of *multi-* especially in technical terms. To express plurality in the sense of multiplication by several rather than by many, the form *pluri-* is preferred.

§ 129. The COLLECTIVE NUMERALS are formed after the model of *dozena* 'dozen' with the suffix *-ena* attached to the simple cardinals

*Illes arrivava in centenas* 'They arrived in groups of a hundred'  
*Illos se vende in decenas* 'They are sold in batches of ten'

*Note:* A complete set of collectives would have no practical importance but is theoretically possible. If wanted, the first two would have to be formed irregularly as *bina* 'a group of two' and *trina* 'a group of three.'

§ 130. ADVERBIAL NUMERALS are derived from the ordinals either by the normal adverbial suffix *-mente* or by the ending *-o* which takes the place of the final *-e* of adjectives: *tertio* 'thirdly'; *ultimo* 'lastly'; etc.

*Post toto, ille es primemente mi fratre e secundemente mi adversario politic* 'After all, he is first my brother and secondly my political opponent'

*Ecce tres possibilitates: Primo, mi opinion es absurde; secundo, mi opinion es theoreticamente correcte sed impractic; e tertio, mi opinion es tanto correcte como practic.* 'There are three possibilities: First, my view is absurd; second, my view is theoretically correct but impractical; and third, my view is as correct as practical'

Expressed in Arabic numerals the numeral adverbs differ from ordinals in that they end in *-o*: *1mo*, *2ndo*, *3tio*, etc. See § 125 above.

§ 131. The FUNCTIONS OF NUMERALS differ little from English usage. As in English one may for instance say, *capitulo tres* 'chapter three' or *le*

*tertie capitulo* 'the third chapter.' However, in the numbering of sovereigns, contrary to English usage, appositional cardinals are used except in the case of the first where a following substantivized ordinal without article is used.

*Napoleon III (Napoleon Tres)* 'Napoleon the Third'  
*Henrico LXVII de Reuss (Henrico Sexanta-Septe)* 'Henry the Sixty-Seventh of Reuss'  
*Frederico I (Frederico Primo)* 'Frederic the First'  
*Catharina I (Catharina Prima)* 'Catherine the First'

§ 132. In DATES the day of the month is indicated by a cardinal. For the first day a substantivized ordinal is permissible.

*le 1 de janeiro (le un de janeiro)* 'the first of January'  
*le 12 de novembre (le dece-duo de novembre)* 'the twelfth of November'  
*Heri esseva le vinti-octo de februario e hodie es le vinti-nove.* — *No, hodie es le prime de martio* 'Yesterday was the twenty-eighth of February and today is the twenty-ninth. — No, today is the first of March.'

§ 133. The TIME OF DAY is stated after the following models:

*il es un (hora); a un (hora)* 'it is one (o'clock); at one (o'clock)'  
*il es tres (horas); a tres (horas)* 'it is three (o'clock); at three (o'clock)'  
*dece (horas) e quarte* 'a quarter past ten (o'clock)'  
*dece (horas) minus quarte* 'a quarter of ten (o'clock)'  
*dece (horas) e medie* 'half past ten (o'clock)'  
*dece (horas) e vinti (minutas)* 'twenty (minutes) past ten (o'clock)'  
*dece (horas) minus vinti (minutas)* 'twenty (minutes) of ten (o'clock)'

## Grammatical Words

§ 134. *Note:* The spheres of grammar and vocabulary overlap in that both are concerned with those "little words" which are needed to express the relationship between the words or phrases making up a complete statement. These words are grammatical functionaries (here conveniently labeled "grammatical words"), and as such they are generally classed not in a special category of their own but as prepositions, conjunctions, pronouns, adverbs, and the like.

From the point of view of Interlingua "grammatical words" do, however, form a group of peculiar significance because their international range compared with that of the bulk of Interlingua words is fairly restricted. For most users of Interlingua the "grammatical words" constitute the one and only serious learning obstacle.

The restricted international range of "grammatical words" is due to the fact that their counterparts in the various national languages are so closely associated with matters of basic grammatical structure that they seem to be prevented from invading the realm of other languages on a large scale. A French word like *cigarette* has turned English without much trouble; the French word *sans* as used in English retains its foreign flavor after these many centuries.

To illustrate further: The speaker of another language — let us say a Frenchman — may find it difficult to understand the simple English statement: "Our guests started coming in right after we got back from town." He may be helped by the version: "Our visitors began to arrive right after we returned from town." And as a last resort there is still the possibility that he may understand the version: "Our visitors commenced to arrive immediately after we returned from the city."

The first version is composed of peculiarly English words. The last version uses instead as far as possible the English variants of international words which the Frenchman understands because they occur — in slightly different, that is, peculiarly French forms — in his own language.

With a greater or lesser degree of artifice it is possible to speak and write any one of the Western languages in words which are almost entirely national variants of material represented in the international vocabulary.

But there remains in all cases a substantial body of words which resist this trick of internationalizing a national language. In the example just used this body of recalcitrants is represented by words like *our*, *to*, *after*, *we*, *from*, and *the*. All of them are grammatical words although some of them, as *after* and *we*, combine a grammatical function with a clearly palpable meaning.

The *Interlingua-English Dictionary (IED)* includes a very liberal supply of grammatical words. In addition to those which happen to be international in accordance with the Dictionary's working definition of the term, there are numerous forms which seemed compatible with the general character of the international vocabulary so that their inclusion could serve to broaden the appeal and usefulness of the Dictionary.

A minimum list of grammatical words follows. It is restricted to items considered indispensable for the operation of the language and may be enlarged by further material — especially phrases with grammatical functions — drawn from the *IED*. A number of words which the *IED* lists in two equally correct forms appears below in one alternate only. This does not imply that the second is considered less desirable. The pairs in question are: *alicun* — *alacun*; *aliquando* — *alquando*; *aliquanto* — *alquanto*; *alique* — *alco*; *a pena* — *apena*; *depost* — *depois*; *haber* — *haver*; *hic* — *ci*; *illac* — *la*; *illa* — *ella*; *ille* — *celle*; *jam* — *ja*; *pauc* — *poc*; *secundo* — *secun*; *semper* — *sempre*; *si non* — *sinon*; *subinde* — *sovente*; *tanto* — *tan*; *vice* — *vece*.

*a:* to; at

*ab:* *prep* since, from

*alias:* otherwise, in another manner; *alias*; at another time

*alibi:* elsewhere

*ali(c)-:* any-, some-

*alicubi:* somewhere; anywhere

*alicun:* some, any; a few; *alicun cosa:* something, anything

*alicuno:* someone, somebody; anyone, anybody

*aliquando:* sometime; at any time

*aliquanto:* somewhat, to some degree

*alique:* *pron* something, anything; *adv* somewhat

*alora:* then; in that case, consequently

*alto:* top; in *alto:* up; upwards; upstairs; on top

*ambe:* *adj* both; *ambes:* *pron* both

*an:* *inter part* —; *an il habe le libro?:* has he the book?; *conj* whether

*ancora:* *adv* still, yet; *interj* encore

*anque:* also, too; *anque io:* me too; *non solo . . . ma anque:* not only . . . but also

*ante:* *prep* before, in front of; earlier than; above; *adv* before, ahead; earlier; forward; *ante que:* before

*ante-heri:* day before yesterday

*a pena:* hardly, scarcely

*apud:* near, with, at, by

*assatis:* *adv* enough; rather, fairly, quite

*assi:* thus, so; *assi . . . como:* as . . . as

*avante:* before, in front, ahead; forward

*basso:* bottom; *a basso:* down, downward; *in basso:* down, below, downward; downstairs

**bastante:** *adj* enough, sufficient; *adv* enough, sufficiently  
**ben que:** although  
**bis:** twice; encore

**cata:** *adj* each; **cata uno:** each (one)  
**causa:** cause; **a causa de:** because of  
**certo:** certainly  
**circa:** around, about; approximately  
**como:** how; as, like; **como si:** as though, as if  
**comocunque:** however, in whatever way  
**con:** with, together with; by means of  
**concernente:** concerning  
**contra:** *prep* opposite, facing; against; *adv* opposite, facing; on the contrary  
**cuj:** whose  
**-cunque:** -ever

**de:** from, since; of, belonging to; made of; with, by means of; **de (+ inf):** to  
**deman:** tomorrow; **deman matino:** tomorrow morning; **deman vespere:** tomorrow night  
**depost:** *adv* afterwards, later; *prep* after, since; **depost que:** since, from the time that  
**desde:** *prep* since, from  
**dum:** while, as long as; until; provided that, if only  
**dunque:** therefore  
**durante:** during; **durante que:** while, whilst

**e:** and; **e . . . e:** both . . . and  
**ecce:** lo!, see!, behold!; here is, here are  
**ergo:** therefore, accordingly, consequently, then, *ergo*  
**esque:** *interr part* **esque ille ha le libro?:** has he the book?  
**et cetera, etc.:** and so forth, and so on, *et cetera, etc.*  
**etiam:** also, likewise, too; even, even yet, yet; **non solmente . . . sed etiam:** not only . . . but also  
**ex:** out of, from  
**excepte:** except, excepting  
**extra:** *adv* without, on the outside; besides, in addition, extra; *prep* outside

of, without, beyond; except, excepting; besides, in addition to

**foras:** *adv* out of doors, outside, out; from without; *prep* beyond, except; **foras de:** outside of, without; **foras de se:** beside oneself

**forsan:** perhaps, maybe

**gratis:** gratis, free of charge

**haber:** to have; **il ha:** there is, there are  
**heri:** yesterday  
**hic:** here; **de hic a (un hora):** (an hour) from now; **usque (a) hic:** up to here, thus far; up to now, hitherto; **hic juncte:** herewith  
**hodie:** today

**ibi:** there  
**ibidem:** in the same place; *ibidem ibid.,; ib.*

**idem:** the same (thing); *idem; id.*  
**igitur:** *adv/conj* then, therefore, thereupon  
**il:** *impers pron* it  
**illa:** she, her  
**illac:** there

**ille:** he, it; him; that, the former

**illes:** they; them

**illo:** it

**in:** in, into

**infra:** *adv* below, underneath, beneath; *prep* below, under, beneath

**insimul:** together

**inter:** between, among

**interim:** meanwhile, in the meantime

**intertanto:** meanwhile, in the meantime

**intra:** *adv/prep* within

**intro:** inwardly, internally, on the inside, in

**io:** I

**ipse:** myself, yourself, himself, etc.; **hodie ipse:** this very day

**iste:** this, the latter

**ita:** thus, so; just so, yes; and so, consequently; accordingly

**jam:** already, at once, right away; just now, a moment ago; indeed, surely; **non . . . jam:** no longer

**jammais:** ever, at any time; **non . . . jammais:** never; **jammais!:** never!  
**justo:** just, exactly; **justo nunc, justo ora:** just now, right now  
**juxta:** *adv* near, near by; *prep* near, near to, next to

**la:** her

**le:** *art* the

**le:** *pron* him

**les:** them

**lo:** it; **lo que:** that which, what

**loco:** place; **in loco de:** instead of; **in su loco:** instead

**longe:** far; away, far away; **de longe:** from afar, from a distance

**lontan:** distant, far-off

**lor:** their

**lore:** their

**ma:** but; **non solo . . . ma anque:** not only . . . but also

**malgrado:** in spite of

**maniera:** manner, way; **de maniera que:** so that

**me:** me

**melio:** *adv* better; **tanto melio:** so much the better

**melior:** *adj* better; **le melior:** the best

**mesme:** same; myself, yourself, himself, etc. (as in "the king himself")

**mesmo:** likewise; even; **hodie mesmo:** this very day; **ora mesmo:** right now

**mi:** my

**mie:** mine

**minus:** less; minus; **a minus que:** unless; **al minus:** at least; **totos minus ille:** all but him; **le minus:** the least

**multo:** very; much

**nam:** for

**nemo:** no one, nobody

**ni:** neither, nor, also not

**nihil, nil:** nothing

**nimie:** *adj* too much, too many

**nimis:** *adv* too, too much

**no:** *adv* no

**non:** not; no; **si non:** if not; except, unless it be

**nondum:** not yet  
**nonne:** *interr part* is it not?; **il es ver, nonne?:** it is true, isn't it?  
**nonobstante:** *prep* despite, in spite of; *adv* nevertheless

**nos:** us, we

**nostre:** our, ours

**nulle:** *adj* not any, no; null, worthless, without legal force

**nullemente:** in no way, not at all

**nunc:** now

**nunquam:** never

**nusquam:** nowhere

**o:** or; **o . . . o:** either . . . or

**olim:** once, formerly; at a future time, sometime (in the future)

**omne:** *adj* all; each, every; **de omne mano:** from every hand; **de omne latere:** from every side; **in omne caso:** in any case; **omne cosa:** everything; **omnes:** *pron* all

**on:** one

**ora:** now

**parte:** part; **a parte:** apart, aside; **in parte:** in part; **del parte de:** on the part of; **de parte a parte:** through and through; **in nulle parte:** nowhere

**passato:** ago

**pauc:** *adj* little, not much; few; **un pauc (de):** a little; **pauc a pauc:** little by little; **in pauc:** shortly, before long

**pauco:** *adv* little

**per:** through; during, throughout; by, through, by means of; **per**

**perque:** *adv/conj* why; because

**plus:** more; plus; **le plus:** the most; **de plus:** furthermore, besides; **de plus in plus:** more and more; **in plus:** furthermore, in addition, also; **al plus:** at best;

**plus o minus:** more or less; **non . . . plus:** no more; no longer

**pois:** *adv* afterwards, thereafter; *conj* for; **pois que:** since, as, because

**post:** *adv* behind, back, backwards; afterwards, after; *prep* behind; after; **post que:** since, because

**postea:** afterwards, thereafter

**postquam:** *conj* after; as soon as

**potius**: rather; sooner  
**presso**: *adv/prep* near, close; **a presso de**: at the home of; in care of; with, among  
**presto**: presto, quickly, quick as a wink  
**preter**: *adv* past, beyond; *prep* past, along, alongside of; beyond; except, excepting; in addition to  
**pridem**: long ago  
**pro**: for, in favor of; in exchange for, in place of; **pro (+ inf)**: (in order) to  
**proque**: *adv/conj* why; because

**qual**: which; what; **le qual**: which; that; who  
**qualcunque**: any, whatever  
**quando**: *adv/conj* when  
**quandocunque**: whenever  
**quante**: *adj* how much, how many  
**quanto**: *adv* as much as; as far as; **quanto . . . tanto**: the . . . the; **quanto a**: as for  
**quare**: wherefore, why  
**quasi**: almost, nearly; in a certain sense, in a way; **quasi que**: as if  
**que**: *interr pron* what; *rel pron* who, whom, which, that  
**qui**: who, whom; **de qui**: whose  
**quia**: because, for  
**quicunque**: whoever, whomever, whosoever  
**quo**: *adv* whither, where; wherefore; *conj* so that, in order that

**re**: about, concerning  
**retro**: back, backwards; ago; **a retro**: backwards

**salvo**: save, but, but for; **salvo que**: save that, but that  
**satis**: enough; rather, somewhat; **esser satis**: to be enough; **haber satis**: to have enough; **satis de (tempore, etc.)**: enough (time, etc.)  
**se**: *refl pron* himself; herself; itself; themselves  
**secundo**: *prep* (following) after; along, by; according to; **secundo que**: according as

**sed**: but  
**semper**: always  
**si**: *adv* thus, so; yes; **si . . . como**: as . . . as  
**si**: *conj* if; whether; **si non**: if not; except, unless it be  
**sia**: be, may be, let there be; **sia . . . sia**: be (it) . . . or be (it); whether . . . or; **qual que sia**: whatever, whatsoever  
**sin**: *prep* without  
**sol**: *adj* sole, alone, only; **viver sol**: to live alone; **sentir se sol**: to feel lonesome, lonely  
**solo**: *adv* only, merely; **non solo . . . ma anque**: not only . . . but also  
**su**: his, her, its  
**sub**: *prep* under, below, beneath  
**subinde**: immediately after, just after, forthwith; repeatedly, frequently, often, from time to time  
**subito**: suddenly, unexpectedly  
**subtus**: *adv* below, beneath, underneath  
**sue**: his, hers, its  
**super**: *prep* on, upon; on top of; over, above; about, concerning, on; *adv* above, on top; **super toto**: above all  
**supra**: *prep* above, over; *adv* on the top, above  
**sur**: on, upon; on top of

**tal**: such, such a; **tal e tal**: such and such  
**talmente**: *adv* so; **un libro talmente belle**: so beautiful a book, such a beautiful book  
**tamen**: yet, however, nevertheless, notwithstanding  
**tante**: *adj* so much, so many; **tante per cento**: so much per hundred, percentage; **tante . . . como**: as much, as many . . . as  
**tanto**: *adv* so, so much; **tanto . . . como**: as much . . . as; **in tanto que**: inasmuch as; **tanto plus . . . que**: all the more . . . that; **quanto . . . tanto**: the . . . the  
**tarde**: *adv* late; **plus tarde**: later; later on; **al plus tarde**: at the latest  
**te**: you, thee; yourself, thyself

**tosto**: presently, soon, promptly; **plus tosto**: rather, sooner; **si tosto que**: as soon as  
**tote**: *adj* all; every, each; **tote le (hominis)**: all (men); **totos**: all, everyone; **de tote (le) corde**: wholeheartedly; **tote (le) duo**: both  
**totevia**: yet, still, nevertheless  
**toto**: *n* all, everything; **le toto**: the whole; **super toto**: above all; **ante toto**: before all; **post toto**: after all; **del toto**: at all; **in toto**: entirely, wholly, *in toto*  
**toto**: *adv* all, quite, wholly  
**trans**: across, over, beyond, on the farther side of  
**troppo**: too, too much; **troppo (de) (libros, etc.)**: too many (books, etc.); **troppo (de) (aqua, etc.)**: too much (water, etc.); **de troppo**: superfluous, in the way, *de trop*  
**tu**: your, thy  
**tue**: yours, thine  
**tunc**: then

**ubi**: *adv* where; *conj* where; when; as soon as; wherewith; in which; **a ubi**: where, whither; **de ubi**: from where, whence  
**ubicunque**: wherever  
**ubique**: everywhere; anywhere, wheresoever, wherever  
**ultra**: *adv* on the other side, beyond, far-

ther; *prep* on the farther side of; beyond, past; besides; **ultra illo**: besides, moreover; **ultra que**: aside from the fact that  
**un**: a, an; **le un le altere**: one another, each other; **le unes le alteres**: one another, each other  
**uno**: *indef pron* one  
**unquam**: ever, at any time  
**usquam**: somewhere  
**usque**: *prep* (all the way) to, up to; till, until; **usque nunc**: up to now

**verso**: towards, to  
**via**: *adv* away; off; **via!**: go away!, begone!; *prep* by way of, *via*  
**vice**: *n* turn, stead; time (as in "three times"); **alicun vices**: sometimes; **un vice**: once; on one occasion; formerly; **un vice que**: once, once that; **in vice de**: instead of; **a vices**: at times; **altere vice**: a second time; **plure vices**: several times, repeatedly  
**viste**: considering; **viste que**: considering that  
**voluntarie**: willingly, readily, gladly, with pleasure  
**vos**: you; yourself, yourselves  
**vostre**: your, yours

**ya**: *adv* indeed, certainly, of course; **ya (io lo crede)**: (I) do (believe it)



cabulary. *A description of the most common structural patterns in the established vocabulary coincides with the prescription governing new formations.*

In the succeeding paragraphs the most important structural types are described, illustrated, and applied to new formations under the headings listed below.

## I. DERIVATION

### A. FROM NOUNS

a. TO FORM NOUNS

b. TO FORM ADJECTIVES

c. TO FORM VERBS

### B. FROM ADJECTIVES

a. TO FORM NOUNS

b. TO FORM ADJECTIVES

c. TO FORM ADVERBS

d. TO FORM VERBS

### C. FROM VERBS

## II. COMPOUNDING

### A. BY MEANS OF PREFIXES

a. GENERAL

b. TECHNICAL

### B. BY MEANS OF COMPOUNDING FORMS

## III. COMPOUNDING DERIVATION

§ 136. I. — The term DERIVATION is here used to refer to word building by means of suffixes. In derivation the part of speech of the resulting formation is determined by the suffix. Nouns and adjectives consisting of stem and termination lose the latter in the derivational process. The termination of the derivative is part of the suffix. Terminations in this sense are, in the case of nouns and adjectives the final vowels a, e, o, and foreign endings like Latin -us, -um or Greek -os, -is, etc. For verbs, see § 146 below.

§ 137. In most instances the joining of stem and affix is a matter of simple juxtaposition.

When the stem ends in -i- and the suffix begins with the same vowel, the full derivative is spelled with only one -i-: *rubie* 'red' plus -ificar > *rubificar* 'to redden, make red.'

Note that the addition of suffixes with initial vowels to stems ending in -c- may change the sound value of that consonant. When through derivation an originally hard c (as in *franc*) comes to precede i or e, its pronunciation changes as a rule to soft c (as in *Francia*). Inversely, when an originally soft c (as in *cortice* 'bark') comes through derivation to precede an a or o, its pronunciation changes as a rule to hard c (as in *cortical*). However, a soft c remains soft c before the suffixes -ada, -ata, -age, -alia, -astro, -astra and must be spelled -ci-: *nuce* 'nut' plus -ada > *nuciada*. Similarly hard c remains hard c before the suffixes -eria, -ero, -esc, -ese, -essa, -etta, -ette, -etto, -iera, -iero, -issime, -issimo and must be spelled -ch-: *porco* 'pig' plus -eria > *porcheria* 'pork shop.'

Note that the seeming irregularity of an example like *ricchezza* 'riches' < *ric* 'rich' is due to the fact that cc is spelled c when it appears at the end of a word.

Words ending in -age (whether this group of sounds be a suffix or not) retain the soft pronunciation of -g- (like z in 'azure') in derivatives based on them. When the

# Word Building

§ 135. For the THEORY OF WORD BUILDING reference is made to the *Interlingua-English Dictionary*, "Introduction," pp. xlv-xlix.<sup>1</sup>

The BASIC PRINCIPLE OF PRACTICAL WORD BUILDING in Interlingua is analogical. Every new formation must clearly be patterned after a model in the established vo-

<sup>1</sup>The following observations may serve to elucidate the problem. In a discussion of let us say the English verb it is customary to take up a variety of formations under the heading of "special finite forms." Thus "interests" for instance is called the third-person present-tense form of the verb "to interest." But also the participles "interesting" and "interested" are treated as forms of the verb although they function quite freely as independent adjectives and might as well be called derivatives. There is nothing wrong in this, but if the adjectives "interesting" and "interested" are regarded as special forms of "to interest," then it is not easy to see why one should not be allowed to speak not only let us say of "teaches, reteach, taught, teaching" but also of "teacher, teachings, teachery, teacherly, teacheress, school-teaching, etc." as special forms of "to teach."

This somewhat unconventional way of looking at "derivatives" is extremely useful in an auxiliary language because it casts very clear light on the principles of free or autonomous word building. Just as in English no one consults a dictionary to ascertain whether he may use the form "weighs" on the basis of the infinitive "to weigh," so no one — if English were a constructed auxiliary language — should feel the need to consult a dictionary before building words of the type of "roachy" (on "roach" after the model of "lousy") or "deedlessness" (on "deedless").

In English or any other traditional language convention and usage will set a hampering limit to this type of word building. Not so in Interlingua. Here the limit is set by usefulness and clarity.

The first of these points, that of "usefulness," is hardly in need of further comment. Interlingua — like any traditional language — can build large numbers of "special forms" (or derivatives) which no one ever needs. A "rainer" — to use an English example — is "a man who rains," but to most people it will come as a surprise that this word is actually listed in dictionaries.

The prerequisite of clarity leads to the formulation that in the auxiliary language only those formative elements can be tolerated in free or autonomous formation which appear throughout the language as a whole with clearly definable values. If the English formation "mountbund" is impossible, the reason is not that "to mount" and "-ibund" fail to occur. They do. But "-ibund" is incapable of active formation because its occurrence in "moribund" and "furibund" does not give it an easily definable value.

Free formations must be so clear that it makes perfect sense to speak of them as "special forms" of the base word from which they are derived.

suffix begins in a or o, the g is replaced by -gi-: orange plus -ada > *orangiada*; but orange plus -eria > *orangeria* 'orange greenhouse.'

§ 138. I.A.a. — NOUNS are derived FROM NOUNS by means of the suffixes listed below. On the formation of nouns representing females parallel to nouns in -o representing males, see § 24 above.

-ada 1. 'product made from . . .' e.g. *limon* 'lemon' > *limonada* 'lemonade'; new formation: *persica* 'peach' > *persicada* 'peachade (peach drink)'; 2. 'series of . . .' e.g. *columna* 'column' > *columnada* 'colonnade'; new formation: *fenestra* 'window' > *fenestrada* 'row of windows'

Note: For derivatives from verbs, see § 152.

-age (pron. -aje) 'collection of . . .' e.g. *folio* 'leaf' > *foliage*; new formation: *fructo* 'fruit' > *fructage* 'fruitage'

Note: Spelled -agi- before -a- or -o- of additional suffix. For derivatives from verbs, see § 152.

-alia 'worthless collection of . . .' e.g. *ferro* 'iron' > *ferralia* 'scrap iron'; new formation: *papiro* 'paper' > *papiralia* 'waste paper'; also: 'old papers, heaps of working papers, etc.'

-ano 1. 'native, citizen, or inhabitant of . . .' e.g. *Africa* > *africano* 'African'; new formation: *Atlanta* > *atlantano* 'Atlantan'; 2. 'language of . . .' e.g. *Italia* 'Italy' > *italiano* 'Italian'; new formation: *Samoa* > *samoano* 'Samoan'; 3. 'adherent or follower of . . .' e.g. *Mohammed* > *mohammedano* 'Mohammedan'; new formation: *Wesley* > *wesleyano* 'Wesleyan'

Note: Used with names of places and persons. In the case of place names not ending in -a or -o as also of all names of persons, the euphonic variant -iano is to be preferred, e.g. *Marte* 'Mars' > *martiano* 'Martian.' The corresponding adjective form is -ian (-ian). In senses (1) and (3) the corresponding feminine is -ana (-iana). In senses (1) and (2) synonym of -ese. In senses (1) and (3) synonym of -ita.

-ario I. 'person concerned with or characterized by . . .' e.g. *mission* > *missionario* 'missionary'; new formation: *ferrovia* 'railroad' > *ferroviario* 'railwayman'

Note: Synonym of -ero and -ista which differ from it in that -ero stresses professional concern while -ista suggests a person's preoccupation (professional or avocational) with a system, a science, an art, etc. Parallel forms in both -ario and -ero are often possible. The corresponding adjective form is -ari. The corresponding feminine is -aria.

II. 1. 'collection of . . .' e.g. *vocabulo* 'word' > *vocabulario* 'vocabulary'; *herba* 'herb' > *herbario* 'herbarium'; new formations: *proverbio* 'proverb' > *proverbiario* 'collection of proverbs'; *insecto* 'insect' > *insectario* 'insectarium'; 2. 'place containing . . .' e.g. *grano* 'grain' > *granario* 'granary'; new formation: *feno* 'hay' > *fenario* 'hayloft, haymow'

-astro 1. 'inferior or worthless . . .' e.g. *poeta* 'poet' > *poetastro* 'poetaster'; new formation: *judice* 'judge' > *judicastro* 'blundering judge'; 2. 'related through remarriage of a parent' e.g. *patre* 'father' > *patrastro* 'stepfather'

Note: Used with nouns indicating male beings. The corresponding feminine is -astra.

-ata 'contents of or quantity contained in one . . .' e.g. *coclear* 'spoon' > *coclearata* 'spoonful'; new formation: *calice* 'chalice' > *calciata* 'chaliceful'

-ato 'function, status, rank, jurisdiction, period of office, or territory of a . . .' e.g. *duce* 'duke' > *ducato* 'duchy, dukedom'; *novicio* 'novice' > *noviciato* 'novitiate'; new formations: *capitano* 'captain' > *capitanato* 'captaincy'; *discipulo* 'disciple' > *discipulato* 'discipleship'

-eria (pron. -eria) 1. 'place where . . . is made, worked, kept, or sold' e.g. *lacte* 'milk' > *lacteria* 'dairy'; new formation: *strumento* 'tool' > *strumenteria* 'tool shop'; 2. 'art, craft, trade, or practice of working with . . . ; also: the product of such work' e.g. *drappo* 'cloth' > *drapperia* 'drapery'; new formation: *arco* 'bow' > *archeria* 'archery'; 3. 'behavior of a . . . or like that of a . . .' e.g. *diabolo* 'devil' > *diaboleria* 'deviltry'; new formation: *clown* > *clowneria* 'clownery'

Note: In senses (1) and (2) the corresponding agent form is -ero. Coincides with -ero plus -ia. For derivatives from verbs see § 152.

-ero 'one who works with or deals in . . .' e.g. *barba* 'beard' > *barbero* 'barber'; *banca* 'bank' > *banchero* 'banker'; new formation: *ambulancia* 'ambulance' > *ambulantiero* 'ambulance driver'

Note: Further derivatives in -ia coincide with formations in -eria. Corresponding adjectives are often formed in -ari. The corresponding feminine is -era. Synonym of -ario and -ista.

-ese 1. 'native, citizen, or inhabitant of . . .' e.g. *Geneva* > *genevese* 'Genevese'; new formation: *Salamanca* > *salamanchese* 'Salamanchese'; 2. 'language of . . .' e.g. *Japon* 'Japan' > *japonese* 'Japanese'; new formation: *Brooklyn* > *brooklynese* 'Brooklynese'

Note: No distinct form for the feminine, but cf. the synonyms -ano, -iano. In sense (1) also synonym of -ita. Identical in form and corresponding in meaning to adjectival -ese (see § 139).

-essa 1. 'female . . .' e.g. *tigre* 'tiger' > *tigressa* 'tigress'; new formation: *vulpe* 'fox' > *vulpessa* 'vixen'; 2. 'wife of a . . .' e.g. *conte* 'count' > *contessa* 'countess'; new formations: *mayor* > *mayoressa* 'mayoress'; *inca* 'Inca' > *inchessa* 'wife of the Inca'

Note: Synonym of -a which is to be preferred when the male ends in -o. See § 24.

-eto 'grove of . . . trees' e.g. *pino* 'pine' > *pineto* 'pine grove'; new formation: *orangerio* 'orange tree' > *orangerieto* 'orange grove'

-etto, -etta 'little, small, or minor . . .' e.g. *hacha* 'ax' > *hachetta* 'hatchet'; *pacco* 'pack, bundle' > *pacchetto* 'package, packet'; new formations: *boteca* 'shop, store' > *botechetta* 'little shop'; *uxor* 'wife' > *uxoretta* 'little wife, wife'; *poeta* 'poet' > *poetetto*, *poetetta* 'little poet, little poetess'

Note: The endings -o and -a express male and female. When no sex is involved, -etta is used with nouns in -a, -etto in all other cases.

-ia (pron. /ia) 'country, province or region of the . . . s, or named for . . .' e.g. *arabe* 'Arab' > *Arabia*; new formations: *Tocharo* 'Tocharian' > *Tocharia*; *Wilson* > *Wilsonia*

Note: Used with names of peoples and persons; for derivatives from adjectives, see § 141.

-ia (pron. -*ia*) 1. 'state, quality, status or jurisdiction of (a, an) . . .' e.g. *abbate* 'abbot' > *abbatia* 'abbacy, abbotcy'; new formation: *capitano* 'captain' > *capitania* 'captaincy, captainship'; 2. 'art, science, or practice, also profession, establishment, etc. of (a, an) . . .' e.g. *geologo* 'geologist' > *geologia* 'geology'; *idolatra* 'idolater' > *idolatria* 'idolatry'; new formations: *radiotxicologo* 'radiotoxicologist' > *radiotxicologia* 'radiotoxicology'; *heliolatra* 'sun worshiper, heliolar' > *heliolatria* 'sun worship, heliolatry'; *bottinero* 'shoemaker' > *bottineria* 'shoemaker's trade or shop'

*Note:* Used mostly with compounds. Coincides with -*eria* when used with formations in -*ero*. For derivatives from adjectives, see § 141.

-ica 'science or study of the . . .' e.g. *electron* > *electronica* 'electronics'; new formation: *phonema* 'phoneme' > *phonemica* 'phonemics'

*Note:* Used principally in formations parallel to adjectives in -*ic* (see § 139) and nouns in -*ico*.

-ico 'one skilled in the art or science of . . .' e.g. *historia* 'history' > *historico* 'historian'; new formation: *theoria* 'theory' > *theorico* 'theoretician'

*Note:* Used principally in formations parallel to adjectives in -*ic* (see § 139).

-iera 1. 'that which contains, covers, or protects . . .' e.g. *sucro* 'sugar' > *sucriera* 'sugar bowl'; new formation: *bira* 'beer' > *biriera* 'beer can, growler'; 2. 'field, mine, quarry, etc. where . . . grows or is found' e.g. *ris* 'rice' > *risiera* 'rice field'; new formation: *baca* 'berry' > *bachiera* 'berry patch'

-iero 'tree, bush, plant, etc. bearing or producing . . .s' e.g. *amandola* 'almond' > *amandoliero* 'almond tree'; new formation: *corco* 'cork' > *corchiero* 'cork tree'

*Note:* Fruit names in -*a* have often parallel tree names in -*o* (e.g. *persica*-*persico*; *pira*-*piro*). In such cases the formation in -*iero* is synonymous with that in -*o*.

-il 'place where . . .s are kept' e.g. *can* 'dog' > *canil* 'kennel'; new formation: *tauro* 'bull' > *tauril* 'bull pen'

*Note:* Used with names of animals.

-ina 'substance made from, characterizing, related to, etc., . . .' e.g. *caseo* 'cheese' > *caseina* 'casein'; new formation: *globulo* 'globule' > *globulina* 'globulin'

*Note:* Used chiefly as technical (chemical) suffix.

-ismo 1. 'state or practice of being a . . .' e.g. *despota* 'despot' > *despotismo* 'despotism'; new formation: *gigante* 'giant' > *gigantismo* 'giantism'; 2. [Med.] abnormal condition resulting from excess of . . .' e.g. *plumbo* 'lead' > *plumbismo* 'plumbism, lead poisoning'; new formation: *caffaina* 'caffeine' > *caffeinismo* 'caffeinism'; 3. 'doctrine or practice of, or concerned with . . .' e.g. *Calvin* > *calvinismo* 'Calvinism'; new formation: *Tito* > *titoismo* 'Titoism'; 4. 'something characteristic of . . ., or of the language of . . .' e.g. *hellen* 'Hellenic' > *hellenismo* 'Hellenism'; new formation: *Brooklyn* > *brooklynismo* 'Brooklynism'

*Note:* Often parallel to nouns in -*ista* and to verbs in -*isar* and subject to interpretation as derivative from -*isar* with the meaning 'action, process, practice, etc. of . . . izing.' For derivatives from adjectives, see § 141.

-ista 1. 'one who practices the art or science of . . .' e.g. *biologia* 'biology' > *biologista* 'biologist'; *tympano* 'drum' > *tympanista* 'drummer, tympanist'; new formations: *radiographia* 'radiography, x-ray photography' > *radiographista* 'x-ray photog-

*rapher*; *saxophono* 'saxophone' > *saxophonista* 'saxophonist'; 2. adherent of the doctrine of . . .' e.g. *Calvin* > *calvinista* 'Calvinist'; *evolution* > *evolutionista* 'evolutionist'; new formation: *Cesare* 'Caesar' > *cesarista* 'Caesarist'; *collaboration* > *collaborationista* 'collaborationist'

*Note:* Often parallel to nouns in -*ismo* and verbs in -*isar* and subject to interpretation as derivative from -*isar* with the meaning 'one who . . . izes or believes in -izing.' In sense (1) synonym of -*ario* and -*ero*. For derivatives from adjectives, see § 141.

-ita 1. 'inhabitant, citizen or native of . . .' e.g. *Neapole* 'Naples' > *neapolita* 'Neapolitan'; new formation: *Brooklyn* > *brooklynita* 'Brooklynite'; 2. member, adherent, or partisan of . . .' e.g. *Jacobo* 'James' > *jacobita* 'jacobite'; new formation: *Truman* > *trumanita* 'Trumanite'

*Note:* No distinction in form of male and female, but cf. the synonyms -*ano*, -*iano*. In sense (1) also synonym of -*ese*.

-ite 'rock or other mineral containing . . ., resembling . . ., characterized by . . ., related to . . .' e.g. *ligno* 'wood' > *lignite* 'lignite'; *meteo* 'meteor' > *meteorite* 'meteorite'; new formation: *Wyoming* > *wyomingite* 'Wyomingite'

*Note:* Used chiefly in technical (mineralogical) terms.

-itis 'inflammatory disease of the . . .' e.g. *appendice* 'appendix' > *appendicitis* 'appendicitis'; new formation: *esophago* 'esophagus' > *esophagitis*

*Note:* Used with names of parts of the body, chiefly in technical (medical) terms.

-oide 'something like, or shaped like . . .' e.g. *anthropo*- 'man' > *anthropoide* 'anthropoid'; *globo* 'globe' > *globoide* 'globoid'; new formations: *entomo*- 'insect' > *entomoide* 'entomoid'; *disco* 'disk' > *discoide* 'discoïd'

*Note:* Used chiefly in technical terms. Often to be taken as substantivized form of adjectives in -*oide*.

-osis 'abnormal or diseased condition, state, or process of the . . ., caused by . . ., characterized by . . ., etc.' e.g. *neuro*- 'nerve' > *neurosis*; *tuberculo* 'tubercle' > *tuberculosis*; new formation: *halito* 'breath' > *halitosis*

*Note:* Used chiefly in technical (medical) words. The corresponding adjectives are formed in -*otic*.

§ 139. I.A.b. — ADJECTIVES are derived FROM NOUNS by means of the suffixes listed below. On the use of nouns in apposition with quasi-adjectival functions, see § 30 above.

-al 'pertaining to . . ., characteristic of . . ., etc.' e.g. *natura* 'nature' > *natural*; new formation: *veneno* 'poison' > *venenal* 'poison, of poison'

*Note:* The most general and unspecific adjectival suffix. The variant -*ar* is to be preferred with nouns containing *i*; e.g. *bussola* 'compass' > *bussolar* '(of the) compass.' The type interrogatorial may be construed as a derivative from *interrogatorio* 'interrogatory' or (with the suffix variant -*ial*) from *interrogator*. In patterns of this sort the variant -*ial* is to be preferred.

-an 'pertaining to . . .'; esp. 'native of . . .' e.g. *urbe* 'town' > *urban*; *Mohammed* > *mohammedan* 'Mohammedan'; *Africa* > *african* 'African'; new formations: *Tolstoi* > *tolstolian* 'Tolstoyan'; *Asia* > *asian* 'Asian'

*Note:* Used with names of places and persons. In the case of place names not ending in -a or -o as also of all names of persons, the euphonic variant -ian is to be preferred; e.g. Zamenhof > zamenhofian 'Zamenhofian'; but also Canada > canadian. The corresponding noun form is -ano (-iano).

-ari 'pertaining to . . . , consisting of . . . , etc.' e.g. legenda 'legend' > legendari, 'legendary'; fragmento 'fragment' > fragmentari 'fragmentary'; new formation: vestimento 'garment' > vestimentari 'garment'

*Note:* Functions as adjective corresponding to nouns in -ario, -ero and -iero. The variants -er and -ier may be used to correspond to nouns in -ero and -iero respectively.

-ate 'having a . . . or . . . s' e.g. barba 'beard' > barbata 'bearded'; vertebra > vertebrata; new formation: anello 'ring' > anellate 'ringed'

*Note:* Coincides with past participle, in adjectival use, of verbs in -ar; e.g. anellar 'to ring' > anellate 'ringed.'

-esc 1. 'like, similar to, or characteristic of a . . . ' e.g. gigante 'giant' > gigantesc 'gigantic'; new formation: elephante 'elephant' > elephantesc 'elephantlike'; 2. 'in the manner or style of . . . ' e.g. arabe 'Arab' > arabesc 'arabesque'; new formation: Chopin > chopinesc 'Chopinesque'

-ese 'pertaining to . . . ' ; esp. 'native to . . . , of . . . ' ; e.g. China > chinese 'Chinese'; new formation: Ural 'Urals' > uralese 'Uralian'

*Note:* Used with names of places. For nouns in -ese, see § 138 above.

-ic 'of, pertaining to . . . , characterized by . . . ' e.g. cubo 'cube' > cubic; nostalgia > nostalgic; new formation: Bosporo 'Bosporus' > bosporic 'of the Bosporus'

-ifere 'bearing, producing, yielding' e.g. cono 'cone' > conifere 'coniferous'; carbon 'coal' carbonifere 'carboniferous'; new formation: fungo 'fungus' > fungifere 'fungus-bearing'

-ific 'making, causing . . . ' e.g. pace 'peace' > pacific; new formation: lumine 'light' > luminific 'light-producing'

-in 'of, pertaining to, etc., . . . ' e.g. alcali [Chem.] > alcalin 'alkaline'; can 'dog' > canin 'canine'; new formation: mure 'mouse' > murin 'of mice, mouse'

*Note:* Used particularly with names of animals. The substantivized forms -ino, -ina may be used to designate animal offspring.

-ista 'pertaining to . . . -ism or . . . -ists' e.g. evolution > evolutionista 'of evolution, evolutionist'; new formation: inflation > inflationista 'inflationary, inflationist'

*Note:* Not distinct from nouns in -ista used in apposition.

-oide 'like . . . , shaped like . . . ' e.g. negro 'Negro' > negroide 'negroid'; new formation: disco 'disk' > discoide 'discoid, discoidal'

*Note:* Used chiefly in technical terms. To be substantivized without change in form.

-ose 'having, abounding in . . . , characterized by . . . ' e.g. joco 'joke' > jocose; religio > religiose 'religious'; new formation: incendio 'destructive fire' > incendiouse 'abounding in destructive fires'

*Note:* -ion plus -ose > -iose.

-otic 'pertaining to . . . -osis' e.g. neurosis and neurotic; new formation: thrombosis and thrombotic

*Note:* Used in technical (medical) terms corresponding to (and derived from the base of) nouns in -osis.

§ 140. I.A.c., I.B.d. — VERBS are derived FROM NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES by means of the simple verb ending -ar or its compounded forms -ificar and -isar (-ficar and -sar after -i-). The distinction of meaning in derived verbs of these three types is harder to define than to sense.

For new formations the following points are to be borne in mind: The ending -ar may be said to have no meaning of its own; it merely indicates the verbal nature of the derivative. The specific meaning to be associated with that verbal nature is to be clarified by other factors. To illustrate: that *guantar* (from *guanto* 'glove') is not likely to suggest the ideas 'to render glovelike' (after the model of *acierar* 'to render steel-like' from *aciero* 'steel') or 'to slap with a glove' (after the model of *martellar* 'to beat with a hammer' from *martello* 'hammer') is not due to any signification of -ar but is simply a matter of common sense. New formations in -ar obtain their specific meaning through context, common sense, and often also through the simultaneous use of a prefix, as for instance in *afratrar* (from *fratre* 'brother'), where *a-* suggests approximation so that the verb will mean 'to make a brother or brothers of,' or in *invinagar* (from *vinagre* 'vinegar'), where the prefix suggests immersion so that the verb will mean 'to put in vinegar.'

The meaning suggested by verb formations in -ificar is that of making a thing over into something it was not before. In one of its aspects the suffix -isar suggests likewise the idea of making but rather in the sense that a thing is made to assume a new state without losing its former identity. Thus *petrificar* 'to petrify' suggests an action which makes something into a stone that was something else while *vaporisar* 'to vaporize' suggests that a substance which does not change its identity is made into vapor. In new formations the distinction should be clearly observed. For instance, *papirificar* 'to make into paper' (from *papiro* 'paper') might have 'wood' as its object while *papirisar* 'to make into paper' would apply possibly to the bark of a tree which remains what it was but begins to have the appearance of paper.

-ar 1. 'to make use of . . . ; to apply, give, etc. . . . (to)' e.g. *vulnere* 'wound' > *vulnerar* 'to wound'; new formation: *anello* 'ring' > *anellar* 'to ring, apply or give a ring to'; *garage* > *garagiar* 'to keep or put in a garage, to garage'; 2. 'to render . . . , to make . . . , etc.' e.g. *sic* 'dry' > *secar* 'to dry, make dry'; new formation: *folle* 'mad' > *foliar* 'to madden, drive mad'

*Note:* On compound verbs formed with prefixes and -ar see above and §§ 155, 163.

-ificar 'to make, render . . . ; to convert into . . . ' e.g. *ample* > *amplificar* 'to amplify'; *petra* 'stone' > *petrificar* 'to petrify'; new formations: *grasse* 'fat' > *grassificar* 'to fatten'; *glacie* 'ice' > *glacificar* 'to ice, convert into ice'

*Note:* When applied to nouns, -ificar can be construed as adjectival suffix -ific plus -ar; e.g. *pace* 'peace' plus -ificar or *pacific* plus -ar > *pacificar* 'to pacify.'

-isar 1. 'to make into . . . ' e.g. *pulvere* 'powder' > *pulverisar* 'to pulverize'; new formation: *emulsion* > *emulsionisar* 'to emulsionize'; 2. 'to apply . . . ; to make use (of the principles) of . . . , etc.' e.g. *Pasteur* > *pasteurisar* 'to pasteurize'; new formation: *colloidio* 'collodion' > *collodisar* 'to collodionize'; 3. 'to render . . . ,

to make . . . e.g. *american* > *americanisar* 'to Americanize'; new formation: *minime* 'smallest' > *minimisar* 'to minimize'

*Note:* Nouns in *-ismo* and *-ista* may often be construed as derived from verbs in *-isar* rather than from basic nouns or adjectives.

§ 141. I.B.a. — NOUNS are derived FROM ADJECTIVES by means of the suffixes listed below. On adjectives used as pronouns or nouns, see §§ 40–41 above.

*-essa* 'state or quality of being . . .' e.g. *polite* > *politessa* 'politeness'; *ric* 'rich' > *ricchezza* 'wealth'; new formation: *apte* 'apt' > *aptesa* 'aptitude'

*-ia* (pron. *ˈia*) 'state or quality of being . . .' e.g. *efficace* 'effective' > *efficacia* 'effectiveness'; new formation: *felice* 'happy' > *felicia* 'happiness'; *fraudulente* 'fraudulent' > *fraudentia* 'fraudulence'

*Note:* Used chiefly with adjectives in *-nte*. The combination *-ntia* coincides with the postverbal noun suffix *-ntia*. See § 148 under *-antia*.

*-ia* (pron. *-ia*) 'state or quality of being . . .' e.g. *zelose* 'jealous' > *zelosia* 'jealousy'; new formation: *brachycephale* 'brachycephalic' > *brachycephalia* 'brachycephalism'

*Note:* Used chiefly with technical compounds.

*-ismo* 1. 'state or quality of being . . .' e.g. *provincial* > *provincialismo* 'provincialism'; new formation: *brutal* > *brutalismo* 'brutality'; 2. 'doctrine or practice concerned with what is . . .' e.g. *social* > *socialismo* 'socialism'; new formation: *atonal* [Mus.] > *atonalismo* [Mus.] 'atonalism'; 3. 'something characteristic of the . . . people or of their language' e.g. *german* 'German' > *germanismo* 'Germanism'; new formation: *polynesian* 'Polynesian' > *polynesianismo* 'Polynesianism'

*Note:* For derivatives from nouns, see § 138.

*-ista* 'adherent of the doctrine or practice concerned with what is . . .' e.g. *social* > *socialista* 'socialist'; new formation: *atonal* [Mus.] > *atonalista* [Mus.] 'adherent of atonalism'

*Note:* For derivatives from nouns, see § 138.

*-itate* 'state or quality of being . . .' e.g. *regular* > *regularitate* 'regularity'; new formation: *cohesive* > *cohesivitate* 'cohesiveness'

*Note:* Synonym of *-itude*, but preferred when the base is already a derivative. In further derivation (not recommended for active use), *-itate* appears as *-it-* before suffixes beginning with *a*; e.g. *autoritate* 'authority' plus *-ari* > *autoritari* 'authoritarian.'

*-itude* 'state or quality of being . . .' e.g. *certe* 'certain' > *certitude* 'certainty'; new formation: *emerite* 'emeritus' > *emeritudo* 'emeritus status'

*Note:* Synonym of *-itate*. Extended to *-itudin-* in further derivation; e.g. *latitudo* > *latitudinal*.

§ 142. I.B.b. — The active derivation of ADJECTIVES FROM ADJECTIVES is limited to the use of one diminutive suffix and the formation of absolute superlatives in *-issime* treated in § 36 above. Note that every noun in *-ista* can function as an adjective. E.g. *socialista* 'socialist, socialistic.'

*-ette* 'somewhat . . . , pretty . . .' e.g. *belle* 'beautiful' > *bellette* 'pretty'; new formation: *blanc* 'white' > *blanchette* 'whitish'

§ 143. I.B.c. — On the formation of DERIVED ADVERBS see §§ 45–47 above.

§ 144. I.B.d. — The derivation of VERBS FROM ADJECTIVES runs completely parallel to that of verbs from nouns. See § 140 above.

§ 145. I.C. — The suffixes used in DERIVING NEW WORDS FROM VERBS are generally linked to the verbal stem by means of transition features which are not the same for all verbs nor for all suffixes.

It is customary to cite the transition features as part of the postverbal suffixes with the result that practically everyone of them appears under several variant forms (as *-ation*, *-ition*, *-ion*, etc.). Exceptions are the constant suffixes *-ada*, *-age*, and *-eria*. With all variable forms reduced to their non-variable portion, the postverbal suffixes are:

<i>-ada</i>	<i>-ion</i>
<i>-age</i>	<i>-ive</i>
<i>-eria</i>	<i>-ura</i>
<i>-nte</i>	<i>-or</i>
<i>-ntia</i>	<i>-ori</i> , <i>-orio</i>
<i>-mento</i>	<i>-e</i>
<i>-bile</i>	

§ 146. Every verb may be said to have two distinct forms under which it can enter into a postverbal suffix derivative. The first of these combining forms or stems is always the infinitive less the infinitive endings *-ar*, *-er*, or *-ir*. The suffixes which combine with this stem are *-ada*, *-age*, *-eria*, *-nte*, *-ntia*, *-mento*, *-bile*. The last four of these require a "transition feature." In the case of verbs in *-ar*, it is always *-a-*; in the case of verbs in *-er*, it is *-i-* for *-mento* and *-bile* and *-e-* for *-nte* and *-ntia*; in the case of verbs in *-ir*, it is *-i-* for *-mento* and *-bile* and *-ie-* for *-nte* and *-ntia*. For illustrations, see § 152.

§ 147. Thus the full forms of the postverbal suffixes which combine with the infinitive less the infinitive ending (first stem) are:

<i>-ada</i>	<i>-iente</i>	<i>-amento</i>
<i>-age</i>	<i>-antia</i>	<i>-imento</i>
<i>-eria</i>	<i>-entia</i>	<i>-abile</i>
<i>-ante</i>	<i>-ientia</i>	<i>-ibile</i>
<i>-ente</i>		

Under these forms the individual suffixes are treated below. Note that *-ante* and its variants are present participles and as such are treated in § 94 above.

§ 148. The second combining form or stem is either irregular — in which case it is given in the *Interlingua-English Dictionary* (see, for instance, under *figer*, *verter*,

*cognoscer*, etc.)<sup>1</sup> — or results from the first stem by the addition of *-at-* in the case of verbs in *-ar* and of *-it-* in the case of verbs in *-er* and *-ir*. The suffixes which combine with the second stem are *-ion*, *-ive*, *-ura*, *-or*, *-ori*, *-orio*.

§ 149. By linking the elements *-at-* and *-it-* with the suffixes listed, a survey of forms results in which the distinction between first and second stem need be maintained only for verbs with an irregular second stem. The forms are:

For regular verbs in <i>-ar</i> (added to simple stem):	For regular verbs in <i>-er</i> and <i>-ir</i> (added to simple stem):	For irregular verbs (added to second or irregular stem):
<i>-ation</i>	<i>-ition</i>	<i>-ion</i>
<i>-ative</i>	<i>-itive</i>	<i>-ive</i>
<i>-atura</i>	<i>-itura</i>	<i>-ura</i>
<i>-ator</i>	<i>-itor</i>	<i>-or</i>
<i>-atori</i>	<i>-itori</i>	<i>-ori</i>
<i>-atorio</i>	<i>-itorio</i>	<i>-orio</i>
<i>-ate</i>	<i>-ite</i>	<i>-e</i>

<sup>1</sup> For a descriptive survey of irregular second stems, see Appendix I. — A collateral system of dealing with irregular stems — to be adopted or rejected systematically but not to be mixed haphazardly with the system outlined in the text — is based on a fourfold in lieu of a threefold grouping of verbs. The groups with infinitives in *-ar* and *-ir* remain unaffected. The group of verbs listed in the *Interlingua-English Dictionary* with infinitives ending in *-er* is subdivided in (a) infinitives which remain unaffected and (b) infinitives in unstressed *-ere*.

The group of verbs with infinitives in unstressed *-ere* coincides almost completely with those verbs which are listed in the *Interlingua-English Dictionary* (and described in Appendix I) as having infinitives in *-er* and an irregular second stem. When this system is adopted, it follows (with the two qualifications given below) that all verbs in *-ere* have irregular second stems. To establish the complete new group of verbs in *-ere*, it must (a) be made to include a number of verbs which are listed in the Dictionary without an irregular second stem and (b) be reduced by some verbs which do appear in the Dictionary with an irregular stem.

(a) The group of verbs in *-ere* does include the following verbs which have no irregular second stem: *addere*, *appetere*, *arguere*, *congruere*, *in-* and *succumbere*, *edere* 'to eat', *edere* 'to edit', *essere*, *fremere*, *furere*, *lambere*, *molere*, *perdere*, *petere*, *rendere*, *streperere*, *tremere*, *vergere*, *vivere*, and their compounds.

(b) The group of verbs in *-ere* does not include the following verbs which do have irregular second stems: *censer*, *compler*, *deler*, *docer*, *ad-*, *co-*, and *inherer*, *indulger*, *luger*, *miscer*, *morder*, *mover*, *mulger*, *pender*, *posseder*, *rider*, *seder*, *as-*, *dis-*, *pre-*, *re-*, *sub-*, *obsider*, *sorber*, *sponder*, *suader*, *tener*, *tonder*, *torquer*, *torrer*, *vider*, and their compounds.

In regard to all derivatives the verbs in unstressed *-ere* follow the patterns described in the text for verbs in stressed *-er*. All past participles in *-ite* (whether from verbs in *-er* or *-ere*) are stressed on the third syllable from the end and are not affected by the collateral spelling discussed in § 15h above.

§ 150. *Note*: All verbs may be treated as regular with the result of doublets like *facier* 'to make' > *factor* or *facitor* 'maker'; *tender* 'to stretch' > *tenditor* or *tensor* 'stretcher (one who stretches)'; etc. In new formations the regular variant is generally preferred. The suffix *-ate* and its variants form participial adjectives as treated in § 95 above. The suffix *-bile* which combines regularly with the first stem, is joined to the irregular second stem when it ends in *-pt-*, *-st-*, *-s-*, *-ss-*, or *-x-*.

§ 151. On the use of the full infinitive forms as nouns, see § 83 above.

§ 152. Nouns and adjectives are derived from verbs by means of the suffixes listed below. The infinitive endings in parentheses following the suffix variants identify the class of regular verbs to which the use of a particular suffix is restricted. The suffix variants restricted in use to combinations with irregular second stems are explicitly identified as such.

*-ada* *n* 'continued or prolonged action of . . .ing' e.g. *cavalcar* 'to ride on horseback' > *cavalcada* 'horseback ride'; new formation: *currer* 'to run' > *currada* 'running, run'

*Note*: For formations from nouns, see § 138. For synonyms and quasi-synonyms, see § 154.

*-age* *n* 'action or process of . . .ing' e.g. *acierar* 'to plate with steel' > *acierage* 'steel plating'; new formations: *borrar* 'to stuff' > *borrage* '(action of) stuffing'; *contrafacier* 'to counterfeit' > *contrafaciage* 'counterfeiting'

*Note*: For formations from nouns, see § 138; spelled *-agi-* before *-a-* or *-o-* of additional suffix. For synonyms and quasi-synonyms, see § 154.

*-eria* *n* 1. 'place where . . . is done' e.g. *distillar* 'to distill' > *distilleria* 'distillery'; new formations: *blanchir* 'to bleach' > *blancheria* 'bleachery'; *piscar* 'to fish' > *pischeria* 'fishing place'; 2. 'art, craft, trade, or practice of . . .ing; also: the product of such work' e.g. *brodar* 'to embroider' > *broderia* 'embroidery'; new formation: *robar* 'to rob' > *roberia* 'robbery'

*Note*: For formations from nouns, see § 138. For synonyms and quasi-synonyms, see § 154.

*-amento (-ar), -imento (-er, -ir)* *n* 'action or result of . . .ing' e.g. *arrangiar* 'to arrange' > *arrangiamento* 'arrangement'; *abolir* 'to abolish' > *abolimento* 'abolishment'; new formation: *fagottar* 'to fagot, bind into bundles' > *fagottamento* 'fagotting'; *fulger* 'to flash' > *fulgimento* 'flash, fulguration'

*Note*: For synonyms and quasi-synonyms, see § 154.

*-ante (-ar), -ente (-er), -iente (-ir)* *adj* '. . .ing, that . . .s' e.g. *abundar* 'to abound' > *abundante* 'abounding, abundant'; *coherer* 'to cohere, be coherent' > *coherente* 'coherent'; *obedir* 'to obey' > *obediente* 'obedient'; new formations: *florar* 'to flower, to flourish' > *florante* 'flowering, flourishing'; *subscriber* 'to subscribe' > *subscríbente* 'subscribing'; *inhibir* 'to inhibit' > *inhibiente* 'inhibiting'

*Note*: Identical with present participle. See § 93, especially the note.

*-ante (-ar), -ente (-er), -iente (-ir)* *n* 'one who or that which is . . .ing or . . .s' e.g. *brillar* 'to shine' > *brillante* 'brilliant'; *studer* 'to study' > *studente* 'student'; *emollir* [Med.] 'to soften, to mollify' > *emolliente* 'emollient'; new formations:

**formar** 'to form' > **formante** 'formant'; **diriger** 'to direct, guide, manage' > **dirigente** 'director, conductor, manager'; **inhibir** 'to inhibit' > **inhibiente** 'inhibiter, inhibitor'

*Note:* In form identical with the present participle of which it is a substantivisation. See § 93, especially the note. In meaning akin to -ator etc. but stressing the current progress of the action.

**-antia (-ar), -entia (-er), -ientia (-ir)** *n* 'state or quality of . . . ing' e.g. **tolerar** 'to tolerate' > **tolerantia** 'tolerance'; **adolescere** 'to grow up, to become adolescent' > **adolescencia** 'adolescence'; **experir** 'to try' > **experientia** 'experience'; new formations: **irradiar** 'to irradiate' > **irradiantia** 'irradiance'; **arder** 'to burn' > **ardentia** 'ardency'; **incipir** 'to begin' > **incipientia** 'incipience, incipency'

*Note:* Identical in form with derivative in -ia from the present participle. See § 93, especially the note, and § 141.

**-abile (-ar), -ibile (-er, -ir)** *adj* 'that can be . . . ed; that is worthy to be . . . ed' e.g. **observar** 'to observe' > **observabile** 'observable'; **admirar** 'to admire' > **admirabile** 'admirable'; **leger** 'to read' > **legibile** 'readable, legible'; **audir** 'to hear' > **audibile** 'audible'; new formations: **exaggerar** 'to exaggerate' > **inexaggerabile** 'inexaggerable'; **financiar** 'to finance' > **financiabile** 'financeable, that can be financed'; **fnir** 'to finish' > **fnibile** 'finishable,' **franger** 'to break' > **frangibile** 'frangible, breakable'

In the case of verbs which have an irregular second stem, the form -ibile is used with that stem when it ends in -s-, -pt-, -st-, or -x-. E.g. **perciper** (-cip-/-cept-) 'to perceive' > **perceptibile** 'perceptible'; new formation: **tonder** (tond-/tons-) 'to cut' > **intonsibile** 'uncuttable.' See also § 150 above.

**-ation (-ar), -ition (-er, ir)** *n* 'action or result of . . . ing' e.g. **installar** 'to install' > **installation**; **addere** 'to add' > **addition**; **audir** 'to hear' > **audition**; new formations: **atomisar** 'to atomize' > **atomisation** 'atomization'; **amollir** 'to soften' > **amollition** 'softening'

In the case of verbs which have an irregular second stem, the short variant -ion is used with that stem. E.g. **convenir** (-ven-/-vent-) 'to convene' > **convention**; new formations: **derelinquer** (-linqu-/-lict-) 'to forsake' > **dereliction**; **consentir** (-sent-/-sens-) 'to consent' > **consension** 'consenting, consent.'

*Note:* For synonyms and quasi-synonyms, see § 154.

**-ative (-ar), -itive (-er, -ir)** *adj* 1. 'tending to . . .' e.g. **sedar** 'to soothe' > **sedative**; **depler** 'to deplete' > **depletive**; **fugir** 'to flee' > **fugitive**; new formations: **isolar** 'to isolate' > **isolative**; **moner** 'to admonish' > **monitive** 'admonitive'; **fnir** 'to finish' > **fnitive** 'concluding'; 2. 'having the function of . . . ing' e.g. **demonstrar** 'to demonstrate' > **demonstrative**; **compler** 'to complete' > **completive**; **partir** 'to part, divide' > **partitive**; new formations: **alligar** 'to bind' > **alligative** 'binding'; **circumjacere** 'to surround' > **circumjactive** 'surrounding'; **guarnir** 'to decorate, trim' > **guarnitive** 'decorative'

In the case of verbs which have an irregular second stem, the short variant -ive is used with that stem. E.g. **reciper** (-cip-/-cept-) 'to receive' > **receptive**; **defender** (-fend-/-fens-) 'to defend' > **defensive**; new formations: **eveller** (-vell-/-vuls-) 'to tear out' > **evulsive** 'tending to tear out'; **exhaurir** (-haur-/-haust-) 'to exhaust' > **exhaustive**.

**-ator (-ar), -itor (-er, -ir)** *n* 'one who, or that which . . . s' e.g. **administrar** 'to administrate' > **administrator**; **accelerar** 'to accelerate' > **accelerator**; **consumer** 'to consume' > **consumitor** 'consumer'; **expedir** 'to send off' > **expeditor** 'sender'; new formations: **ponderar** 'to ponder' > **ponderator** 'ponderer'; **siccari** 'to dry' > **siccator** 'drier'; **urget** 'to urge' > **urgitor** 'urger'; **compartir** 'to partition' > **compartitor** 'partitioner'

In the case of verbs which have an irregular second stem, the short variant -or is used with that stem. E.g. **distribuer** (-tribu-/-tribut-) 'to distribute' > **distributor**; new formations: **franger** (-frang-/-fract-) 'to break' > **fractor** 'breaker'; **exhaurir** (-haur-/-haust-) > **exhaustor**.

*Note:* In meaning akin to -ante etc. which is to be preferred in the case of verbs in -escer. The corresponding feminine form is -atrice etc.

**-atori (-ar), -itori (-er, ir)** *adj* 'pertaining to, or serving for, the action of . . . ing' e.g. **circular** 'to circulate' > **circulatori** 'circulatory'; **merer** 'to merit' > **meritori** 'meritorious'; **transir** 'to go across' > **transitori** 'transitory'; new formations: **ventilar** 'to ventilate' > **ventilatori** 'ventilatory'; **coercer** 'to coerce' > **coercitori** 'coercive'

In the case of verbs which have an irregular second stem, the short variant -ori is used with that stem. E.g. **deluder** (-lud-/-lus-) 'to delude' > **delusori** 'delusory'; new formations: **sentir** (-sent-/-sens-) 'to feel' > **sensori** 'sensory'; **accender** (-cend-/-cens-) 'to light, ignite' > **accensori** 'lighting, igniting.'

*Note:* Frequently serving as the general adjective relating to nouns in -ion.

**-atorio (-ar), -itorio (-er, -ir)** *n* 'place where, installation or instrument with which, . . . ing is done' e.g. **laborar** 'to work' > **laboratorio** 'laboratory'; **abatter** 'to knock or cast down' > **abattitorio** 'slaughterhouse'; **audir** 'to hear' > **auditorio** 'auditorium'; new formations: **fumar** 'to fume, smoke' > **fumatorio** 'smoke house, smoking room, etc.'; **biber** 'to drink' > **bibitorio** 'drinking place'; **blanchir** 'to bleach' > **blanchitorio** 'bleaching ground'

In the case of verbs which have an irregular second stem, the short variant -orio is used with that stem. E.g. **scriber** (-scrib-/-script-) 'to write' > **scriptorio** 'writing desk'; new formation: **calefacere** (-fac-/-fact-) 'to heat' > **calefactorio** 'heating plant.'

**-atrice (-ar), -itrice (-er, ir)** *n* 'a woman who . . . s' e.g. **imperar** 'to rule over' > **imperatrice** 'empress'; **consumer** 'to consume' > **consumitrice** '(woman) consumer'; **expedir** 'to send off' > **expeditrice** '(woman) sender'; new formations: **creare** 'to create' > **creatrice** 'creatress'; **moner** 'to admonish' > **monitrice** '(woman) admonisher'; **audir** 'to hear' > **auditrice** '(woman) hearer'

In the case of verbs which have an irregular second stem, the short variant -rice is used with that stem, provided it ends in -t-. With other irregular stems, the formation is to be avoided. — E.g. **ager** (ag-/act-) 'to act' > **actrice** 'actress'; new formation: **sarcir** (sarc-/sart-) 'to mend' > **sartrice** 'dressmaker, seamstress.'

*Note:* Synonym of the corresponding male form, -ator etc., modified by the suffix -essa.

**-atura (-ar), -itura (-er, -ir)** *n* 'action or result of . . . ing' e.g. **filar** 'to spin' > **filatura** '(act of) spinning'; **creare** 'to create' > **creatura** 'creature'; **vestir** 'to dress' > **vestitura** 'clothing'; new formations: **martellar** 'to hammer' > **martellatura** 'hammering'; **nutrir** 'to nourish' > **nutritura** '(act of) nourishing, nutrition'

In the case of verbs which have an irregular second stem, the short variant *-ura* is used with that stem. E.g. *miscer* (*misc-/mixt-*) 'to mix' > *mixtura* 'mixture'; *aperir* (*-per-/part-*) 'to open' > *apertura* 'opening'; new formations: *tanger* (*tang-/tact-*) 'to touch' > *tactura* 'touching'; *sarcir* (*sarc-/sart-*) 'to mend' > *sartura* 'mending, repair.'

*Note:* For synonyms and quasi-synonyms, see § 154.

*-ate (-ar), -ite (-er, -ir)* *adj* 1. '...ed, being ...ed' e.g. *concentrar* 'to concentrate' > *concentrate* 'concentrated'; *adormir* 'to put to sleep' > *adormite* 'asleep'; *posseder* 'to possess' > *possedite* 'possessed'; new formations: *civilisar* 'to civilize' > *civilisate* 'civilized'; *perder* 'to lose' > *perdite* 'lost'; *prohibir* 'to prohibit, forbid' > *prohibite* 'prohibited, forbidden'; 2. '...ed, having ...ed' e.g. *mediar* 'to mediate' > *mediate* 'mediate'; *tacer* 'to be silent' > *tacite* 'tacit'; new formations: *germinar* 'to germinate' > *germinate* 'germinated'; *jacer* 'to lie' > *jacite* 'lying down'; *cader* 'to fall' > *cadite* 'fallen'; *faller* 'to fail' > *fallite* 'failed, that has failed'

In the case of verbs which have an irregular second stem, the short variant *-e* is used with that stem. E.g. *confunder* (*-fund-/fus-*) 'to confuse' > *confuse* 'confused'; new formation: *scriber* (*scrib-/script-*) 'to write' > *scripte* 'written.'

*Note:* Identical with the past participle. See §§ 95-97.

§ 153. There are five POSTVERBAL ADJECTIVE SUFFIXES: 1. *-ante (-ente, -iente)*; 2. *-ative (-itive, -ive)*; 3. *-atori (-itori, -ori)*; 4. *-ate (-ite, -e)*; 5. *-abile (-ibile)*. They express in this order: 1. that a thing or person is performing the action of the verb (*causar* — *causante* 'causing': *le factor causante le accidente* 'the factor which causes the accident'); 2. that a thing or person tends to, is apt to, etc. perform the action of the verb (*causar* — *causative* 'causative': *le distinction de plure factores causative* 'the distinction of several factors which tend to cause, are likely or apt to cause a certain result'); 3. that a thing or person is somehow related to, or connected with, the action of the verb (*causar* — *causatori* 'causatory': *le aspecto causatori del problema* 'the aspect of the problem which has to do with how it was caused'); 4. that the action, no longer in progress, was applied to a thing or person (*causar* — *causate* 'caused': *le accidente causate per su neglecto* 'the accident which was caused by his negligence, which his negligence caused'); 5. that the action can or could or ought to be applied to a thing or person (*causar* — *causabile* 'causable': *miraculos es causabile solamente per fortias supernatural* 'miracles can be caused only by supernatural forces').

§ 154. Of the POSTVERBAL NOUN SUFFIXES several express more or less distinct aspects of the action of the verb. They are: 1. *-ada*; 2. *-age*; 3. *-eria*; 4. *-amento (-imento)*; 5. *-ation (-ition, -ion)*; 6. *-atura (-itura, -ura)*; to which may be added 7. *-antia (-entia, -ientia)* and 8. the ending of the infinitive used as a noun, *-ar (-er, -ir)*. Their distinction is often a matter of nuances emphasized, and in a good many instances one formation may take the place of another without appreciable shift of meaning. The use of all of them with one and the same verb can hardly be achieved without artifice but may serve to define their individual connotations of value.

With *procurar* 'to procure' as a random example, the resulting postverbal action nouns are: 1. *procurada*; 2. *procurage*; 3. *procureria*; 4. *procuramento*; 5. *procuration*; 6. *procuratura*; 7. *procurantia*; 8. *procurar*.

1. *-ada* expresses action done and viewed as a whole, either in its results or as one

sweeping continuity. It lends itself readily to being used in the plural. *Procurada* might signify a procurement spree referred to with emphasis on its success or yield.

2. *-age* expresses action done or being done and viewed as a single achievement or as a whole series of such. It tends to remain sufficiently abstract to resist pluralization. *Procurage* might signify the procedure of procuring something with implied emphasis on the effort, expense, etc. involved or the occupation of a person concerned with procuring things, such occupation being viewed as consisting of a series of *procurage* procedures.

3. *-eria* expresses action viewed as part of a business, occupation, field of endeavor, etc. involving as well the corresponding production either as a whole or in individual pieces. *Procureria* might signify the practice (with all its implications) of a person whose business it is to procure things. This aside from the more crystallized meaning of the place of business of such a person.

4. *-amento* expresses action viewed with reference to its effects and results. *Procuramento* might signify procurement as an act or action and the endeavor to procure something.

5. *-ation* expresses action or an action viewed as a tangible process which can be repeated and hence referred to in the plural. *Procuration* means procuring as a definite performance.

6. *-atura* expresses action viewed with reference to its individual product and hence that product itself as well as, by extension, the activity of which the individual product may stand as a symbol. *Procuratura* might signify the fact of procuring as well as an organization or office set up to procure supplies for certain requirements.

7. *-antia* expresses action viewed as the state of the agent performing it. *Procurantia* might mean procuring as an assignment which makes certain demands upon the person involved.

8. *-ar* expresses action as action, that is, viewed as an abstract phenomenon which cannot be pluralized. *Procurar* signifies procuring.

*Note:* The logical distinction between the several postverbal action nouns cannot be carried very far. In practice the choice of one or the other formation is often governed by non-logical considerations which are not therefore less vital. Their import and effect coincide, broadly speaking, with English usage.

§ 155. II. — The term COMPOUNDING is here used to refer to word building by the combination of one word and a prefix or of two full-fledged words. In either case the prefixed portion of the compound modifies the second element which determines the part of speech of the resulting formation. Note that the second element often establishes itself as representing a given part of speech only through the compounding process. E.g. in *rehabilitar* 'to rehabilitate,' the prefix seems to modify a verb *habilitar* 'to habilitate' but it actually establishes itself directly on the basis of *habile* 'able.' In the following surveys this phenomenon has been considered normal and therefore not in need of special comment. See also § 163 below.

§ 156. II.A. — It is convenient to distinguish between GENERAL AND TECHNICAL PREFIXES. The distinction follows no hard-and-fast rule but results from the fact (which seems to be characteristic of all modern languages and is certainly no distinctive feature of Interlingua) that scientific terminologies operate with prefixes which are rarely found in the general everyday vocabulary.



§ 157. II.A.a. — The following GENERAL PREFIXES are used to modify nouns, adjectives, and/or verbs as indicated in every instance:

**ad-** (in verbs) 'to, toward, into' e.g. *judicar* 'to judge' > *adjudicar* 'to adjudge'; *carrer* 'to run' > *accarrer* 'to come running'; *costa* 'coast' > *acostar* 'to accost'; new formations: *rider* 'to laugh' > *arrider* 'to laugh at'

*Note:* By extension of the meaning 'motion toward,' **ad-** expresses also 'change into,' 'increase of intensity,' etc. E.g. *clar* 'clear' > *acclarar* 'to make clearer, clarify.'

— Subject to assimilation before consonants other than *d, h, j, m,* and *v.*

**ante-** (in nouns, adjectives, and verbs) 'preceding in time or space' e.g. *camera* 'room' > *antecamera* 'anteroom'; *penultime* 'penultimate' > *antepenultime* 'antepenultimate'; *diluvio* 'deluge' > *antediluvian*; *poner* 'to place' > *anteponer* 'to prepose'; new formations: *eternitate* 'eternity' > *anteeternitate* 'ante-eternity'; *margin* 'margin' > *antemarginal* [Bot.]; *arar* 'to plow' > *antearar* 'to plow beforehand (preliminary to the real plowing)'

*Note:* Synonym of **pre-**. Antonym of **post-**.

**anti-** (in nouns and adjectives) 'opposed to, against; opposite' e.g. *arctic* > *antarctic*; *papa* 'Pope' > *antipapa* 'antipope'; new formations: *idealista* 'idealist' > *antiidealista* 'anti-idealist'; *Freud* > *antifreudian* 'anti-Freudian'

*Note:* The variant **ant-** (not in active use) appears before vowels and *h,* e.g. *helminthe* 'intestinal worm' > *anthelminthic* 'anthelmintic, vermifuge.' Antonym of **pro-**.

**auto-** (in nouns and adjectives) 'self' e.g. *biographia* 'biography' > *autobiographia* 'autobiography'; *mobile* 'mobile' > *automobile* 'self-propelling, automobile'; new formation: *analyse* 'analysis' > *autoanalyse* 'autoanalysis'

*Note:* The variant **aut-** (not in active use) appears before vowels, e.g. *onym-name* > *autonymo* 'autonym.'

**circum-** (in verbs and adjectives) 'about, around' e.g. *navigar* 'to navigate' > *circumnavigar* 'to circumnavigate'; *polo* 'pole' > *circumpolar*; *vicin* 'neighboring' > *circumvicin* 'circumjacent'; new formation: *zenit* 'zenith' > *circumzenital* [Meteorol.] 'circumzenithal'

*Note:* The variant **circu-** (not in active use) appears before *i,* e.g. *ir* 'to go' > *circuir* 'to go around, circuit.'

**co-** (in nouns and adjectives) 'joint, fellow' e.g. *national* > *conational* 'from the same country, conational'; *hereditario* 'heir' > *cohereditario* 'coheir'; new formations: *naufrago* 'shipwrecked person' > *conaufrago* 'fellow shipwrecked person'; *ideal* > *coidealista* 'adherent of the same ideal'

*Note:* Coincides with **co-**, a variant of **con-** used before vowels and *h.*

**con-** (in nouns, adjectives, and verbs) 'with, together, jointly, mutually' e.g. *matre* 'mother' > *commatre* 'godmother'; *latere* 'side' > *collateral*; *temporanea* 'temporal' > *contemporanea* 'contemporaneous, contemporary'; *exister* 'to exist' > *coexister* 'to coexist'; *religion* > *correligionario* 'co-religionist'; new formations: *generic* > *congeneric*; *fixar* 'to fix' > *confixar* 'to confix, fasten together'; *partitario* 'partisan, adherent of a party' > *compartitario* 'adherent of the same party'

*Note:* Appears as **co-** before *h* and vowels; **col-** before *l*; **com-** before *b, m, p*; **cor-** before *r*; the variant **co-** coincides with the prefix **co-** above.

**contra-** (in nouns and verbs) 'against, opposing; counter or contrary to' e.g. *balancia* 'balance' > *contrabalancia* 'counterbalance'; *dicer* 'to say' > *contradicer* 'to contradict'; new formations: *manifesto* > *contramainifesto* 'countermanifesto'; *fluor* 'to flow' > *contrafluor* 'to counterflow'

**dis-** (in nouns, adjectives, and verbs) 1. 'apart, separately; divided, scattered' e.g. *rumper* 'to break' > *disrumper* 'to disrupt'; new formation: *\*jacer* 'to throw' > *disjicer* 'to scatter about'; 2. 'not . . . , contrary or opposite of' e.g. *contente* 'content, contented' > *discontente* 'discontent, discontented'; *harmonia* 'harmony' > *disharmonia* 'disharmony'; new formations: *credentia* 'belief' > *discredentia* 'disbelief'; *acido* 'acid' > *disacidificar* 'to disacidify'

*Note:* In sense (2) synonym of **non-** and **in-**.

**ex-** (in nouns) 'former' e.g. *presidente* 'president' > *ex-presidente* 'ex-president'; new formation: *convicto* 'convict' > *ex-convicto* 'ex-convict'

*Note:* Preferably set off by hyphen.

**extra-** 1. (in nouns, adjectives, and verbs) 'outside; outside the scope of' e.g. *dorso* 'back' > *extradorso* [Arch.] 'extrados'; *muro* 'wall' > *extramural*; *vaso* '(blood) vessel' > *extravasar* [Anat.] 'to extravasate'; new formation: *lege* 'law' > *extralegal*; 2. (in adjectives) 'highly, unusually, very' e.g. *fin* 'fine' > *extrafin* 'extra-fine, super-fine'; new formation: *longe* 'long' > *extralonge* 'extra-long'

*Note:* In sense (1) antonym of **intra-**.

**gran-** (in names of kinship) 'grand-, great-' e.g. *patre* 'father' > *granpatre* 'grandfather'; *amita* 'aunt' > *granamita* 'great-aunt'; new formation: *papa* > *granpapa* 'grandpa'

*Note:* For further reduplication, the prefix **pro-** is available; e.g. 'great-great-aunt' *progranamita*.

**in-** I. (in verbs) 'in, into,' e.g. *ducer* 'to lead' > *inducer* 'to induce'; new formation: *capsula* 'capsule' > *incapsular* 'to incapsulate, enclose a capsule'

*Note:* Appears as **il-** before *l*; **im-** before *b, m,* and *p*; **ir-** before *r*; expresses position in or upon, motion into, change into, etc. The synonym **en-** occurs in technical words, § 158.

II. (in nouns and adjectives) 'not . . . ; lacking; lack of' e.g. *action* > *inaction*; *regular* > *irregular*; new formation: *disciplina* 'discipline' > *indisciplina* 'indiscipline'

*Note:* Appears as **i-** before *gn*; **il-** before *l*; **im-** before *b, m, p*; **ir-** before *r*. Synonym of **dis-** and **non-**.

**inter-** (in nouns, adjectives, and verbs) 'between, among' e.g. *linear* 'to line' > *interlinear* 'to interline'; *acto* 'act of a play' > *interacto* 'entr'acte'; *maxilla* 'jawbone' > *intermaxillar* 'intermaxillary'; new formation: *racia* 'race' > *interracial*

**intra-** (in adjectives) 'inside, within' e.g. *venose* 'venous' > *intravenose* 'intravenous'; new formation: *pelvic* > *intrapelvic* [Anat.]

*Note:* Antonym of **extra-**.

**intro-** (in verbs) 'inwards, to the inside' e.g. *ducer* 'to lead, conduct' > *introducer* 'to introduce'; new formation: *suger* 'to suck' > *introsuger* 'to suck in'

*Note:* Specific formations may be given antonyms in **extro-**; e.g. *introversion* > *extroversion*.

**dia-** 1. 'through' e.g. **metro** 'measure' > **diametro** 'diameter'; new formation: **nodo** 'knot' > **dianodal** [Math.]; 2. 'away, apart' e.g. **stas-** '(act of) standing' > **diastase** 'diastasis'; new formation: **magnetic** > **diamagnetic**

*Note:* The variant **di-** appears before vowels. Cf. the nontechnical synonyms **trans-** and **per-**.

**dys-** 'bad, badly, not well' e.g. **pepsia** 'digestion' > **dyspepsia**; new formation: **genese** 'genesis' > **dysgenese** 'difficulty in breeding, dysgenesis'

*Note:* Cf. the nontechnical synonym **mis-**.

**ecto-** 'outside, external' e.g. **derma** (in compounds) 'skin' > **ectoderma** [Zool.] 'ectoderm'; new formations: **cornea** 'cornea' > **ectocornea**; **cranio** 'cranium' > **ectocranial**

*Note:* The variant **ect-** appears before vowels. Cf. the nontechnical synonym **extra-**.

**en-** 'in, into' e.g. **demo** [Gr. Antiq.] 'demos' > **endemia** [Med.] 'endemic'; new formation: **derma** > **endermic** [Med.]

*Note:* The variant **em-** appears before **b, m, p, ph**. Cf. the nontechnical synonym **in-**.

**endo-** 'within' e.g. **gamo-** 'marriage' > **endogame** 'endogamous'; **osmose** 'osmosis' > **endosmose** 'endosmosis'; new formation: **phag-** 'to eat' > **endophage** 'endophagous, eating fellow-tribesmen'

*Note:* The variant **end-** appears before vowels.

**ento-** 'within, inside' e.g. **-zoon** 'animal' > **entozoon** 'entozoon, intestinal parasite'; new formation: **ot-** 'ear' > **entotic**, 'entotic, pertaining to the interior of the ear'

*Note:* The variant **ent-** appears before vowels.

**epi-** 'on, upon' e.g. **-tapho-** 'tomb' > **epitaphio** 'epitaph'; new formation: **gastro** 'abdomen, stomach' > **epigastric**

*Note:* The variant **ep-** appears before **h** and vowels.

**exo-** 'without, outside' e.g. **gamo-** 'marriage' > **exogame** 'exogamous'; **osmose** 'osmosis' > **exosmose** 'exosmosis'; new formation: **phag-** 'to eat' > **exophage** 'exophagous, practicing cannibalism outside the tribe'

*Note:* The variant **ex-** appears before vowels.

**hyper-** 'over; beyond; too much' e.g. **critic** 'critical' > **hypercritic** 'hypercritical'; **tension** > **hypertension**; new formation: **dimension** > **hyperdimensional**

*Note:* Cf. the nontechnical synonym **super-**.

**hypo-** 1. 'below, beneath, under' e.g. **derma** > **hypodermatic** 'hypodermic'; new formation: **carpo-** 'fruit' > **hypocarpio** 'hypocarp'; 2. 'to a lower degree; somewhat' e.g. **troph-** 'nourishment' > **hypotrophia** 'hypotrophy'; new formation: **esthesia** > **hypoesthesia**; 3. [Chem.] 'indicating a lower state of oxidation, or a lower position in a series of compounds' e.g. **phosphato** 'phosphate' > **hypophosphato** 'hypophosphate'; new formation: **acide** 'acid' > **hypoacide** 'hypoacid'

*Note:* Cf. the nontechnical synonym **sub-**.

**meta-** 1. 'behind' e.g. **carpo** [Anat.] 'wrist, carpus' > **metacarpio** [Anat.] 'metacarpus'; new formation: **branchia** [Zool.] 'gill, branchia' > **metabranhial**; 2. 'beyond, transcending, higher' e.g. **physica** 'physics' > **metaphysica** 'metaphysics'; new formation:

**mathematica** 'mathematics' > **metamathematica** 'metamathematics'; 3. 'after, subsequent to' e.g. **zoon** > **metazoon**; new formation: **arthritis** > **metaarthritis**; 4. [Chem.] 'designating derived, metameric or similar compounds' e.g. **globulina** [Biochem.] 'globulin' > **metaglobulina** 'metaglobulin'; new formation: **gelatina** 'gelatin' > **metagelatina** 'metagelatin'

*Note:* The variant **met-** appears before vowels and **h**. Cf. the nontechnical synonyms **trans-** and **ultra-**.

**para-** 1. 'besides, alongside' e.g. **sito-** 'food' > **parasite** 'parasitic'; new formation: **centro** 'center' > **paracentral**; 2. 'amiss, faulty, wrong' e.g. **-dox-** 'opinion' > **paradoxe** 'paradoxical'; new formation: **-phem-** 'voice' > **paraphemia**; 3. 'resembling; modification of' e.g. **typhoide** 'typhoid' > **paratyphoide** 'paratyphoid'; new formation: **physic** 'physical' > **paraphysic** 'paraphysical'

*Note:* The variant **par-** appears before vowels and **h**.

**peri-** 'around, about' e.g. **metro** 'measure' > **perimetro** 'perimeter'; new formation: **arteria** 'artery' > **periarterial**

*Note:* Cf. the nontechnical synonym **circum-**.

**syn-** 'with, together; alike' e.g. **logos** 'logos' > **sylogisar** 'to syllogize'; **chrono-** 'time' > **synchrone** 'synchronous'; **phon-** 'voice, sound' > **symphone** 'symphonious'; new formation: **dactyl-** 'finger' > **syndactyle** [Zool., Med.] 'syndaetyl'

*Note:* Appears as **syl-** before **l**; **sym-** before **b, m, p, ph**. Cf. the nontechnical synonym **con-**.

§ 159. II.B. — Compounds which result from the COMBINATION OF TWO FULL-FLEDGED WORDS are formed either by simple juxtaposition — as illustrated by English 'teapot,' 'thunderstorm,' 'goose flesh,' etc. — or involve the use of a compounding feature — e.g. 'cylindr-o-cellular,' 'man-i-cure,' etc. Interlingua lacks the unlimited possibility of active compounding by simple juxtaposition which is characteristic (although not a distinctive feature) of the Teutonic languages. Among the expressive devices available in Interlingua as complements of its compounding system, the following are to be noted:

(a) English compounds often correspond to Interlingua suffix formations.

'milkman' lactero	'pigsty' porchiera
'milkmaid' lactera	'pork shop' porcheria
'(milk shop) dairy' lacteria	'plum tree' pruniero
'rice field' rislera	'raspberry bush' frambesiero
'swineherd' porchero	

(b) English compounds correspond very frequently to Interlingua prepositional phrases. The choice of the preposition permits often a clear statement of the relationship between the elements which in English is left to context and common sense. E.g.: it is not the words 'seaman' and 'milkman' which tell us that the latter does not sail on milk and that the former does not sell sea water.

'bus station' station de omnibus	'chamber music' musica de camera
'cashbook' libro de cassa	'waiting room' sala a attender
'caterpillar tractor' tractor a eruças	'handbag' sacco a mano

(c) In numerous instances English compounds are best rendered in Interlingua by nouns modified by adjectives.

'sunlight' <i>lumine solar</i>	'redskin' <i>pelle rubie</i>
'tearpit' <i>sacco lacrimal</i>	'blood vessel' <i>vaso sanguinari</i>

§ 160. Active compounding in Interlingua is bound to, but completely free within the limits of, analogical patterns. This means that — apart from compounding forms which function as virtual affixes (see §§ 161, 164 below) — the elements to be joined in a new compound must each occur in one or several traditional compounds which serve to show under what form the separate words enter into the compound. Note that most compounds are linked by a vowel compounding feature. This disappears generally when the first sound of the second element is again a vowel. The compounding vowel is often but not necessarily the normal ending of the first element when used as an independent word. In the great majority of compounds the vowel link is *o* or *i*.

In the following examples active compounding is illustrated within the pattern of the equation: traditional compound A and traditional compound B permit the formation of the new compound C. — *Note*: Some of the compounds given as *new* Interlingua formations may naturally exist in the vocabulary of one or another ethnic language.

A	B	C
hepatologia	appendicectomia	hepatectomia 'removal of the liver'
cyanotipo	claustrophobia	cyanophobia 'fear of the color blue'
sciamachia	necromantia	sciamantia 'prophecy by shadows'
genealogo	idolatria	genealatria 'worship of descent'
agricultura	lignicole	lignicultura 'cultivation of wood'
microcosmic	pseudoclassic	pseudocosmic 'pseudocosmic'

§ 161. A considerable number of words occur so frequently in compounds that their compounding form (together with the compounding vowel if any) differs little from a prefix or suffix. Those to be used freely in any meaningful combination with another element (which may but need not occur in traditional compounds) are listed below followed by one or several traditional examples and new formations. They will prove especially useful for various scientific and technical requirements. Cf. also § 164 below.

a) First elements or prefixes.

**aero-** (combining form of *aere* 'air'), e.g. *aeronave* 'airship,' *aerodynamic*, *aerostatica* 'aerostatics'; new formations: *aeropression* 'air pressure,' *aerophobia*, *aerotherapia* 'aerotherapy,' *aerotransporto* 'air transport'

**archi-** ('arch-, archi-'), e.g. *archiepiscono* 'archbishop'; new formations: *archidarwinista* 'arch-Darwinist,' *archilegal* 'archlegal, legal beyond the shadow of a doubt'

**electro-** (combining form of *electric*, *electricitate*, etc. 'electric, electricity, etc.'). e.g. *electromotor*, *electrotherapia* 'electrotherapy'; new formations: *electropropulsion* 'propulsion by electricity,' *electropiano* 'electric piano'

**equi-** (combining form of *eque* with the meaning of equal 'equal, equally'), e.g. *equilateral*, *equivaler* 'to be equivalent'; new formations: *equicurvate* 'having two equal curves,' *equisonantia* 'equal sounding'

**hetero-** ('other, different'), e.g. *heterosexual*; new formation: *heteroracial* 'of different races'

**homo-** (before vowels *hom-*; 'same'), e.g. *homologe* 'homologous,' *homocentric*; new formations: *homolithic* 'consisting of the same stone,' *homopersonal* 'having one person'

**homeo-** (before vowels *home-*; 'like, similar'), e.g. *homeopathic*; new formations: *homeolithic* 'consisting of similar stone,' *homeoracial* 'of similar races'

**hydro-** ('water'), e.g. *hydroelectric*, *hydrocephalo* 'hydrocephalus'; new formations: *hydrosaturate* 'water-saturated,' *hydrochimia* 'chemistry of water'

**iso-** (synonym of *equi-*; 'equal'), e.g. *isometric*, *isodynamic*; new formations: *isoradial* 'having equal radii,' *isoglotte* 'speaking the same language'

**macro-** ('long, large,' often contrasted with *micro-*), e.g. *macroscopic*, *macroseismo* 'major earthquake'; new formations: *macroorganismo* 'large organism (visible to the naked eye),' *macropetale* 'large-petaled'

**micro-** ('small; microscopic,' often contrasted with *macro-*), e.g. *microcosmo* 'microcosm,' *microcephale* 'small-skulled'; new formations: *microcellular* 'of microscopic cells,' *microphono* 'microphone'

**neo-** ('new, modern'), e.g. *neolatin*, *neonato* 'new-born baby'; new formations: *neomantic*, *neo-jeffersonismo* 'neo-Jeffersonianism'

**omni-** (combining form of *omne* 'all, every'), e.g. *omnivore* 'eating anything,' *omnipotente* 'omnipotent'; new formations: *omniaudiente* 'hearing everything,' *omniprotector* 'all-protector'

**paleo-** ('old, ancient'; often contrasted with *neo-*), e.g. *paleozoic*; new formations: *paleohistoria* 'early history,' *paleoindoeuropean* 'primitive Indo-European'

**pan-** ('including all'), e.g. *panamerican* 'Pan-American'; new formations: *pandualismo* 'universal dualism,' *panarchia* 'universal rule'

**photo-** (1. 'light'; 2. 'photography'), e.g. *photographia* 'photography'; new formations: *photoanalyse* 'analysis of or by means of light'; *photoscultura* 'photosculpture'

**proto-** ('first, primitive, prototypal'), e.g. *prototipo* 'prototype'; new formations: *protoanimal*, *protoreligion* 'prototype of religion'

**pseudo-** ('pseudo-'), e.g. *pseudoclassic*; new formations: *pseudohuman* 'pseudo-human(e),' *pseudotolerantia* 'pseudotolerance'

**quasi-** ('quasi-'), e.g. *quasi-delicto* 'quasi delict'; new formations: *quasi-ver* 'quasi true,' *quasi-confidentia* 'quasi trust'

**radio-** (1. 'ray'; 2. 'radio'), e.g. *radiographia* 'x-ray photography'; *radiodiffunder* 'to broadcast'; new formations: *radiotheoria* 'ray theory'; *radiopropaganda* 'radio publicity'

tele- ('far off'), e.g. *telescopio* 'telescope,' *television*; new formations: *teledifunder* 'to broadcast long-distance,' *teleanalyse* 'analysis at a distance'

b) Second elements or suffixes. *Note*: The initial vowels indicated in the form below are the norm. In combinations with first elements which have an established compounding pattern, the normal vowel may disappear or be replaced by another. E.g. tele- (which enters into compounds without a compounding vowel) plus -ometro would yield *telemetro*.

-icida ('killer'), e.g. *matricida* 'killer of his mother'; new formations: *bufonicida* 'toad killer,' *draconicida* 'dragon killer'

-icidio ('killing'), e.g. *matricidio* 'killing of one's mother'; new formations: *odoricidio* 'killing of odors,' *hippicidio* 'killing of horses'

-omane ('mad'), e.g. *megalomane* 'megalomaniac (adj.);' new formations: *alcoholomane* 'alcohol-craving,' *telephonomane* 'madly addicted to the use of the telephone.' *Note*: The derivatives -omano 'a man thus afflicted,' -omana 'a woman thus afflicted,' and -omania 'the affliction itself' may likewise be used as suffixes.

-ometro ('measuring instrument'), e.g. *aerometro* 'aerometer'; new formations: *crystalometro* 'crystallometer,' *cardiometro* 'cardiometer'

-ographo (1. 'instrument that writes or records'; 2. '-grapher'), e.g. *seismographo* 'seismograph,' *biographo* 'biographer'; new formations: *heliographo* 'heliograph,' *fluxographo* 'instrument measuring quantity or speed of flow.' *Note*: The derivative -ographia 'system or technique of recording' may likewise be used as a suffix.

-ologo ('-ologue, -ologer, -ologist'), e.g. *graphologo* 'graphologist'; new formations: *petroleologo* 'oil expert'; *scientiologo* 'student of the organization of the sciences.' *Note*: The derivative -ologia 'sciences' may likewise be used as a suffix.

-ophile ('loving, fond of'; often contrasted with -ophobe), e.g. *bibliophile* (adj.); new formations: *heliophile* 'fond of the sun,' *palestinophile* 'Palestinophile.' *Note*: The derivatives -ophilo 'a man thus characterized,' -ophila 'a woman thus characterized,' and -ophilia 'the tendency itself' may likewise be used as suffixes.

-ophobe ('fearing, disliking'; often contrasted with -ophile), e.g. *anglophobe*; new formation: *hispanophobe* 'Hispanophobe.' *Note*: The derivatives -ophobo 'a man thus characterized,' -ophoba 'a woman thus characterized,' and -ophobia 'the tendency itself' may likewise be used as suffixes.

-oscopo ('-oscopist'), e.g. *cranioscopo* 'cranioscopist'; new formation: *röntgenoscopo* 'x-ray examiner.' *Note*: The derivatives -oscopio 'the instrument serving the -oscopist,' -oscopia 'the field of study,' and -oscopico 'pertaining to the study' may likewise be used as suffixes.

§ 162. On compound numerals, cf. § 119 above; on numerals as compounding elements § 128.

§ 163. III. — COMPOUNDING by prefixes as well as by the combination of full-fledged words is often carried out IN CONJUNCTION WITH DERIVATION by affixes. (Cf. § 155 above.) A formation like *infiltrar* 'to infiltrate' is not, strictly speaking, a compound

of *in plus filtrar* but a compound derivative from *in plus filtro* 'filter' by means of the verbal suffix -ar. Similarly *heliocentric* is not a derivative from \**heliocentro* (which does not exist) but from *helio-* plus *centro* by means of the adjectival suffix -ic. Further random examples are:

*cupa* 'vat' added to *semi-* yields *semicupio* 'sits bath'  
*latere* 'side' added to *uni-* yields *unilateral*  
*fresc* 'fresh' added to *re-* yields *refrescar* 'to refresh'  
*comode* 'convenient' added to *ad-* yields *acommodar* 'to accommodate'

See also under multiplicative numeral compounds (§ 128 above), a category in which compound derivatives abound.—Formations of this type present no special problems. Their active use as models for new analogical formations simply entails two patterns in combination and both of these must answer the requirements for simple model features. Hence *semicupio* with its isolated suffix -io is not to be recommended as a model for further formations while *refrescar* is a perfect pattern for *repatriar* 'to repatriate' (from *patria* 'fatherland'), *impipar* 'to put into one's pipe' (from *pipa* 'pipe'), etc.

*Note*: In compounds of this category the second element exhibits at times a change of stem which must be observed in analogical formations. E.g. *anno* 'year' added to *mille* 'thousand' yields *millennio* 'millennium.'

§ 164. A number of nouns and verbs yield adjectives by a process of compounding derivation in which the suffix is the simple adjectival ending (-e or nothing). Examples are:

*collo* 'neck' added to *late* 'wide' yields *laticolle* 'thick-necked'  
*flor* 'flower' added to *albe* 'white' yields *albiflor* 'white-flowered'  
*forma* 'form' added to *cruce* 'cross' yields *cruciforme* 'cross-shaped'  
*latere* 'side' added to *multe* 'many' yields *multilatera* 'many-sided'  
*linea* 'line' added to *mixte* 'mixed' yields *mixtilinea* 'mixtilinear'  
*lingua* 'tongue' added to *crasse* 'fat' yields *crassilingue* 'thick-tongued'  
*modo* 'mode' added to *omne* 'all' yields *omnimode* 'multifarious'  
*pede* 'foot' added to *sol* 'alone' yields *solipede* 'one-footed'  
*remo* 'oar' added to *tres* 'three' yields *trireme* 'three-oared'  
*rostr* 'beak' added to *hamo* 'hook' yields *hamirostre* 'hamirostrate'  
*sono* 'sound' added to *unda* 'wave' yields *undisone* 'wavelike (in sound)'  
*syllabo* 'syllable' added to *poly-* 'many' yields *polysyllabe* 'polysyllabic'

*coler* 'to cultivate' added to *vino* 'wine' yields *vinicole* 'wine-growing'  
*fluer* 'to flow' added to *melle* 'honey' yields *melliflue* 'mellifluous'  
*franger* 'to break' added to *saxo* 'rock' yields *saxifrage* 'saxifragous'  
*fugir* 'to flee' added to *verme* 'worm' yields *vermifuge* 'vermifuge'  
*loquer* 'to talk' added to *ventre* 'belly' yields *ventriloque* 'ventriloquous'  
*parer* 'to bear, give birth to' added to *vive* 'alive' yields *vivipare* 'viviparous'  
*vomir* 'to vomit' added to *igne* 'fire' yields *ignivome* 'vomiting fire'  
*vorar* 'to devour' added to *carne* 'meat' yields *carnivore* 'carnivorous'  
 etc.

Any one of these formations can serve as the model for further formations involving the same second element. This second element may be regarded and used as a suffix.

The compounding vowel is to be considered part of it as illustrated in the following examples:

- iforme : gambiforme 'leg-shaped'; milliforme 'of a thousand shapes'
  - ilingue : acutilingue 'sharp-tongued'; lentilingue 'slow-tongued'
  - ipede : cervipede 'deer-footed'; unipede 'one-footed'
  - isone : americanisone 'American-sounding'; tonitrisone 'sounding like thunder'
  - icole : pinicole 'pine-growing'; capillicole 'hair-growing'
  - iloque : multiloque 'talking much'; folliloque 'talking like a madman'
  - ipare : bufonipare 'giving birth to toads'; ignipare 'fire-bearing'
  - ivome : injuriivome 'spitting insults'; aurivome 'spitting gold'
- etc.

*Note:* Suffixes of this kind are compounding forms of corresponding nouns and verbs. In so far as such nouns and verbs have derivatives of their own, these may likewise be used in new formations parallel to the type illustrated above. E.g., as *-icole* comes from the verb *coler* and as *coler* has derivatives like *cultor*, *cultura*, etc., it is possible to form parallel to all formations in *-icole* others in *-icultor*, *-icultura*, etc. Hence free formations like *acutilingual*, *tonitrisonante*, *pinicultura*, *multiloquentia*, *igniparente*, etc.

§ 165. PREPOSITIONS AND CONJUNCTIONS include a number of compounds which cannot serve as models for additional formations. Strictly speaking there is no word building in regard to either of these parts of speech. Forms like *depost*, *proque*, *malgrado*, etc. are unique and suggest no further parallel formations.

It may be noted however that a number of prepositions correspond to parallel conjunctions in *que*. Examples are:

- ante* 'before (*prep*)' : *ante que* 'before (*conj*)'
- depost* 'afterwards' : *depost que* 'since'
- durante* 'during' : *durante que* 'whilst'
- malgrado* 'despite' : *malgrado que* 'although'
- per* 'through' : *perque* 'because'
- post* 'after' : *post que* 'since, because'
- pro* 'for' : *proque* 'because'
- salvo* 'save' : *salvo que* 'save, but that'
- secundo* 'along' : *secundo que* 'according as'
- ultra* 'beyond' : *ultra que* 'aside from the fact that'
- viste* 'in view of' : *viste que* 'considering that'

When words like *considerante*, *excepte*, etc. are used with prepositional functions the addition of the conjunction *que* will make them into conjunctive locutions.

*Considerante su etate, ille es multo vivace* 'Considering his age, he is quite lively'  
*Considerante que ille es multo vetule, ille es bastante vivace* 'Considering that he is very old, he is rather lively'

§ 166. Prepositional and conjunctive locutions are very numerous and new ones can be formed as freely as in English.

*con le exceptione de* 'except, with the exception of'  
*per medio de* 'through, by means of'  
*in respectu a* 'in regard to, with reference to'  
*pro le beneficio de* 'for the benefit of, in behalf of'  
*supponite que* 'supposing that'

§ 167. *Note:* As dictated by practical requirements, it is possible to use two prepositions together after the pattern of English 'in between' which differs from compound prepositions like 'into' and 'upon' merely through the separate spelling of the two elements.

- Io va a in le foresta* 'I go into (to in) the forest'
- (Io va in le foresta* 'I walk in the forest' or 'I walk into the forest')
- Illo cadeva a inter le libros* 'It fell down (to a place) in between the books'
- Ille te accompaniara usque a trans le montanias* 'She will accompany you to (a place) beyond the mountains'

# Appendices:

## I

### Double-Stem Verbs

It may be important to note that the term "irregular second stem of verbs" as used in this grammar must not be allowed to conjure up the specter of verbal irregularities characteristic of most ethnic languages. In Interlingua the irregular second stem of verbs has nothing to do with matters of conjugation. It is a stem which occurs in certain derived nouns and adjectives and prevents these from assuming unnaturally distorted forms, as for instance *scribitura* instead of *scriptura* (from *scriber*), *corruptive* instead of *corruptive* (from *corrumper*), *incidition* instead of *incision* (from *incider*), etc. Furthermore the "regular" type, *scribitura*, *corruptive*, *incidition*, etc., need not be considered "wrong" but may be used whenever it seems stylistically possible or preferable.

In active word building it will be found that the irregular second stem occasions few difficulties but often simplifies the process of derivation. To derive, for instance, the "regular" form *collidition* from *collider* is not easy for anyone speaking as his native language English or any of the other languages of Western Civilization, while the use of the "irregular" stem *collis-* with a resulting *collision* seems natural and hence easy.

Finally one must not overlook the fact that active word building is in practice rarely a matter of deriving one word from another in a vacuum, so to speak, but rather a matter of fitting a new formation into a pattern of several familiar ones. To illustrate: Anyone needing an adjective to go with *let us say extraher* 'to extract,' will spontaneously coin *extractive*, not as the laborious result of attaching *-ive* to the verb but rather because *extractive* fits into the pattern of words already known, like *extraher*, *extractor*, *extraction*, *extrahente*. The new formation *extractive* is not — psychologically and pedagogically speaking — derived from an isolated *extraher*. It is fashioned from *extraher* in the presence of *extraction*, *extractor*, etc.

Every verb whose second stem does not result from the first by the simple addition of *-at-* or *-it-* is accompanied in the *Interlingua-English Dictionary* by a full statement of its two stems. A descriptive survey of the irregular second stem of verbs may still be found useful for certain purposes and is attempted in the following paragraphs. Note that infinitives which do not appear in the *Interlingua-English Dictionary* are listed below within parentheses.

No derived verb can ever have an irregular second stem. Verbs like *fusionar* (from *fusion*), *degradar* (from *grado*), *normalisar* (from *normal*), *falsificar* (from *false*), *blanchir* (from *blanc*), etc. are always regular.

Compound verbs — whether formed with prefixes (*componer*, *imprimer*, *interrogar*, etc.) or the compounding forms of full-fledged words (*calefacer*, *benedicer*, etc.) follow the pattern of the corresponding simple verbs in regard to regularity or irregularity of

their second stems. Note that the stem vowel of verbs compounded with prefixes differs occasionally from the corresponding vowel of the simple verb, a phenomenon not to be preserved in active compounding. Such compounded verbs often recover or approach the original vowel — the vowel of the simple verb — in their irregular second stem.

(a: i/a) ager — ag-/act-; rediger — redig-/redact-  
 (a: i/e) facer — fac-/fact-; conficer — confic-/confect-  
 (e: i/e) leger — leg-/lect-; colliger — collig-/collect-

Verbs whose infinitive ends in -ar have an irregular second stem in only three exceptional instances.

fricar: fric-/frict-  
 juvar: juv-/jut-  
 secar: sec-/sect-

Verbs whose infinitives end in -ir have an irregular second stem in the following exceptional instances:

(aborir): abor-/abort-	patir: pat-/pass-
aperir: aper-/apert-	salir: sal-/salt-
coperir: coper-/copert-	sancir: sanc-/sanct-
experir: exper-/expert-	sarcir: sarc-/sart-
haurir: haur-/haust-	sentir: sent-/sens-
metir: met-/mens-	venir: ven-/vent-
morir: mor-/mort-	

All other verbs with irregular second stems have infinitives ending in -er. This statement cannot be reversed. Not all verbs ending in -er have irregular second stems. But cf. § 148, footnote.

Verbs with infinitives in -er which have an irregular second stem can be grouped as follows:

1. When the first stem ends in **c, l, n, p, r, u, x**, the second stem is normally formed by the addition of **t**. Examples:

docer: doc-/doct-	parer: par-/part-
ducer: duc-/duct-	(serer): ser-/sert-
(consuler): consul-/consult-	-luer: -lu-/lut-
tener: ten-/tent-	tribuer: tribu-/tribut-
caper: cap-/capt-	texer: tex-/text-
raper: rap-/rapt-	

2. When the first stem ends in **sc**, this ending is reduced before the **t** added to form the second stem in the following examples:

crescer: cresc-/cret-	cognoscer: cognosc-/cognit-
miscer: misc-/mixt-	pascer: pasc-/past-
(noscer): nosc-/not-	quiescer: quiesc-/quiet-

3. Through the addition of **t** to form the second stem, the concluding sound (and spelling) of the first stem is normally affected as follows: **b** becomes **p**; **g** and **h** become **c**; **m** becomes **mp**; **qu** becomes **cu**; **v** becomes **u**. Examples:

scriber: scrib-/script-	emer: em-/empt-
sorber: sorb-/sorp-	sumer: sum-/sumpt-
ager: ag-/act-	(loquer): loqu-/locut-
reger: reg-/rect-	sequer: sequ-/secut-
traher: trah-/tract-	solver: solv-/solut-
vehet: veh-/vect-	volver: volt-/volut-

4. In the following instances the final **r** of the first stem becomes an **s** before the **t** added to form the second stem:

gerer: ger-/gest-	torrer: torr-/tost-
haurir: haur-/haust-	urer: ur-/ust-
querer: quer-/quest-	

5. When the first stem ends in **d** or **t** (also **tt**), the second stem is normally formed by changing these consonants to **s** or **ss**. Similarly **ct** is changed to **x**. Examples:

(ceder): ced-/cess-	(uter): ut-/us-
seder: sed-/sess-	verter: vert-/vers-
cader: cad-/cas-	mitter: mitt-/miss-
-luder: -lud-/lus-	flecter: flect-/flex-
scander: scand-/scans-	(necter): nect-/nex-

6. In the following instances the second stem is formed by the addition of **s** to the first stem.

(celler): cell-/cels-	merger: merg-/mers-
censer: cens-/cens-	mulger: mulg-/muls-
currer: cur-/curs-	(peller): pell-/puls-
figer: fig-/fix-	sparger: sparg-/spars-
-herer: -her-/hes-	torquer: torqu-/tors-, tort-
laber: lab-/laps-	veller: vell-/vuls-

7. The following verbs which belong in one or another of the preceding categories are further characterized by the suppression of **m** and **n** in the second stem:

contemner: contemn-/contempt-	rumper: rump-/rupt-
finger: fing-/fict-	scinder: scind-/sciss-
finder: find-/fiss-	stringer: string-/strict-
franger: frang-/fract-	tanger: tang-/tact-
funder: fund-/fus-	tunder: tund-/tus-
(panger): pang-/pact-	vincer: vinc-/vict-
pinger: ping-/pict-	

8. Various irregularities not covered in the preceding categories appear in the following verbs:

compler: comple-/complet-	(siner): sin-/sit-
deleter: dele-/delet-	(sterner): stern-/strat-
mover: mov-/mot-	distinguer: distingu-/distinct-
vover: vov-/vot-	extinguer: extingu-/extinct-
cerner: cern-/cret-	(instinguer): instingu-/instinct-
coler: col-/cult-	struer: stru-/struct-

-ferer: -fer-/-lat-  
 offerer: offer-/offert-, oblat-  
 fluer: flu-/fluct-, flux-  
 fruier: fru-/fruct-, fruit-  
 indulger: indulg-/indult-  
 (linquer): linqu-/lict-  
 poner: pon-/posit-, post-  
 premer: prem-/press-  
 prender: prend-/prens-, pris-

surger: surg-/surrect-  
 tender: tend-/tens-, tent-  
 (terer): ter-/trit-  
 torquer: torqu-/tort-, tors-  
 torrer: torr-/tost-  
 (tuer): tu-/tut-, tuit-  
 verter: vert-/vers-, -ors-  
 vider: vid-/vis-, vist-  
 volver: volv-/volut-, volt-

## II

### English-Interlingua Word List

*Note:* The following list of one thousand English words with Interlingua equivalents is *not* a basic or minimum vocabulary. It is a key to the *Interlingua-English Dictionary (IED)* enabling the user of that work to have it serve the functions of an *English-Interlingua Dictionary (EID)* until the volume answering that description can be completed and published.

The translator from English into Interlingua will find the *IED* a satisfactory tool for his purposes as long as he merely wishes to ascertain that his surmises or hunches are correct. He may suspect that the Interlingua word for 'nature' is *natura* or he may have a hunch that 'devour' (associated in his mind with 'voracious') should be something like *devorar*. In both cases the *IED* can tell him that he is correct.

In using the *IED* in this fashion as a substitute for the companion *EID*, one's "guessing average" can be improved if one bears in mind (1) that English words of Anglo-Saxon background — in contrast to their non-Anglo-Saxon synonyms — bear normally no resemblance in form to their Interlingua equivalents, and (2) that all entries in the *IED* are printed in such a way that it is easy to find for any given word all the members of its derivational family. Point (1) implies that to find in the *IED* words for 'fall,' 'to look at,' 'bend,' etc., one had better start with their non-Anglo-Saxon synonyms 'autumn,' 'to observe,' 'curve,' etc. Point (2) implies that the Interlingua equivalents of 'brief,' 'ass,' 'to imply,' etc. are more readily traced if one starts out with 'brevity,' 'asinine,' 'implication,' or the like. Most frequently both points will have to be made use of. To find the Interlingua equivalent of 'to see,' 'eye,' 'smell,' etc., one should start with 'visible,' 'oculist,' 'olfactory,' etc.

It is obvious that these devices cannot solve all problems confronting the user who wishes to have the *IED* serve in lieu of the *EID*. To find in the *IED* the Interlingua equivalent of 'bridge,' 'cheese,' 'although,' 'since,' etc., one has no (or at least no readily recognizable) synonyms and



related derivatives to go by. This is the kind of problem which the following list of words has been designed to settle. In it the Interlingua renderings are not presented as complete and unambiguous dictionary entries. For more detailed information the *IED* will need to be consulted.

Pronouns which appear in tabular surveys in the preceding grammar are not repeated in the list below. In the case of words represented in the *IED* by alternate forms, only one is entered below. For a full list of such doublets, see § 134 (end of introductory note).

a: un; a dollar a dozen: un dollar le dozena  
 able: habile, capabile  
 about: circa; de, super; re  
 above: super, supra  
 abroad: al estraniero, al extero  
 according to: secundo; conforme a  
 account: conto; relation, reporto; on account of: a causa de  
 across: trans; a transverso; al altere latere (de)  
 advertise: facer reclamo (pro)  
 afraid: apprehensive; to be afraid that: timer que  
 after: post; de post; postquam  
 afternoon: postmeridie  
 afterwards: postea, de post, post  
 again: de nove, altere vice; re-against: contra  
 age: etate; vetulesa  
 ago: retro, passato  
 agree: concordar, esser de accordo; convenir  
 ahead: ante, avante  
 aim: *n* fin, objecto, scopo; mira; *v* visar  
 alike: simile, similar; equal; del mesme maniera, equalmente  
 all: omne, tote; all right: all right [A], ben, bon; not at all: nullemente  
 almost: quasi  
 along: preter, secundo  
 already: jam  
 also: etiam, anque  
 although: ben que  
 always: semper  
 among: inter  
 and: e  
 anger: cholera, ira  
 another: altere; un altere  
 ant: formica  
 any: alicun; not any: nulle  
 anybody: alicuno  
 anything: alique  
 anyway: comocunque; indifferentemente; in omne caso  
 anywhere: alicubi  
 apart: a parte, separatamente  
 apple: malo, pomo  
 arm: bracio  
 around: circa  
 as: como; quando, durante que; as . . . as: si . . . como; as for: quanto a; as much (many) . . . as: tante . . . como; as though: quasi que, como si  
 ash: cinere  
 aside: al latere; a parte; aside from the fact that: ultra que  
 ask: demandar; peter, rogar  
 at: a; apud; at the home of: a presso de  
 aunt: amita  
 average: *adj* medie  
 avoid: evitar  
 away: via; absente; far away: longe  
 back: *n* dorso; reverso; *adv* retro  
 backwards: retro, a retro  
 bad: mal  
 bag: sacco; tasca; valise [F]  
 bake: cocer (in le furno)  
 baker: panetero; furnero  
 basket: corbe, paniero  
 bath: banio  
 be: esser; to be cold: 1. haber frigido; 2. facer frigido  
 bean: faba

beat: batter; pulsar  
 bear: *n* urso  
 bear: *v* portar; parturir, parer; sustener; indurar, suffer; tolerar  
 beautiful: belle  
 because: perque, proque, quia; post que, pois que; because of: a causa de  
 become: devenir; convenir a; ir (ben) a  
 bed: lecto  
 bee: apicula  
 before: ante, avante; ante que, avante que; before long: in pauco  
 beg: mendicar; precar, supplicar; rogar, peter  
 begin: comenciar; iniciar  
 behind: post  
 bell: campana  
 belong: pertiner  
 below: infra, sub; subtus; in basso (de)  
 belt: cintura  
 bend: flecter, plicar  
 berry: baca  
 beside: de plus, ultra ille; al latere de, juxta  
 besides: item, de plus, extra; ultra  
 better: *adj* plus bon, melior; *adv* plus ben, melio; so much the better: tanto melio  
 between: inter  
 beyond: ultra; trans  
 bill: factura; nota; billet; tratta; placard [F]; projecto (de lege), bill [A]  
 bird: ave  
 birth: nascentia, nativitate; parto  
 bite: morder; piccar  
 bitter: amar  
 black: nigre  
 blade: folio (de herba); pala; lamina  
 blame: blasmar  
 bleed: sanguinar; [Med.] scarificar  
 bless: benedicer  
 blind: cec  
 block: bloco; insula; obstruction  
 blood: sanguine  
 blow: *n* colpo  
 blow: *v* sufflar  
 blue: blau  
 board: planca; tabula; [Games] tabuliero; alimento, repastos; [Naut.] bordo; consilio  
 boast: vantar  
 boat: barca, imbarcation; nave  
 boil: bullir; cocer  
 bone: osso; spina  
 book: libro  
 born: nate, nascite; to be born: nascer  
 borrow: facer se prestar  
 both: ambe; tote le duo; both . . . and: e . . . e  
 bottom: fundo; base; basso  
 bow: *n* arco; archetto  
 bow: *v* inclinar se; submitter se, plicar se  
 bowl: bassino; bassineto; scutella  
 box: cassa; [Theat.] logia, loge [F]  
 boy: puero, pupo; garson; domestico, boy [A]  
 brain: cerebro; brains: cerebro; mente  
 brake: freno  
 branch: branca, ramo; filial  
 brass: laton; [Mus.] cupros  
 bread: pan  
 break: rumper, franger; infringere, violar  
 breakfast: jentar  
 breath: halito; respiration; suffio  
 bridge: ponte; [Cards] bridge [A]  
 bright: brillante, lucente, lucide; vive; intelligente  
 bring: apportar  
 broad: large  
 brown: brun  
 brush: brossa; penicillo  
 bucket: situla  
 build: construer, edificar, struer  
 bunch: racemo; gruppo  
 burn: arder; comburer; incinerar  
 bury: interrare  
 bus: omnibus  
 bush: arbusto; -iero  
 business: occupation, profession; mestiero; affaires [F]; commercio, negotio; firma, establimento  
 busy: occupate; frequentate, populate  
 but: sed, ma; excepte, salvo; solmente; but that: salvo que; not only . . . but also: non solmente . . . sed etiam, non solmente . . . ma anque  
 butter: butyro  
 buy: emer  
 by: juxta, apud; per; con; de

cake: torta; cake (of soap): pecia (de sapon)  
 call: critar; vocar; nominar, appellar; advocar  
 can: *n* (cassa de) latta  
 can: *v* poter  
 candy: bonbon; confecto  
 card: carta  
 care: *n* affliction; anxietate; attention; precaution; reguardo; carga; *v* interessar se; sentir affection  
 carry: portar  
 cat: catto  
 catch: sasir; capturar; attinger; attrappar; captivar; comprender; contraher  
 chain: catena  
 chair: chaise [F]; cathedra  
 chalk: creta  
 chance: hasardo; fortuna, sorte  
 change: cambio; cambiamento; parve moneta  
 charge: cargar; incargar; accusar; imputar; [Com.] demandar  
 cheap: vil; a bon mercato  
 check: *n* [Chess] chaco; marca; billet, ticket [A]; [Banking] cheque [A]  
 cheerful: allegre, hilare  
 cheese: caseo  
 chest: cassa; coffro; pectore; thorace  
 chicken: gallina; galletto, pullo  
 chief: capite, chef [F]; principal  
 child: infante; puero, pupo  
 chimney: camino  
 chin: mento  
 Christmas: Natal  
 claim: reclamar; pretender a  
 clean: munde; pur  
 climb: scander  
 clock: horologio  
 close: *adj* proxime; *adv* juxta, presso  
 close: *v* clauder  
 cloth: tela; panno, pannello  
 clothes: vestimento(s), habito(s)  
 cloud: nube  
 coal: carbon  
 coat: jaco, jachetta; supertoto; mantello; revestimento; application; pelle  
 coin: moneta  
 comb: pectine

come: venir  
 cook: *v* cocer; *n* cocinero, coco  
 cool: fresc  
 copper: cupro  
 corn: grano; mais  
 corner: angulo  
 cough: *n* tusse  
 country: pais; campania  
 cousin: cosino  
 cover: coperir  
 cow: vacca  
 coward: coardo  
 crack: finder; rumper; craccar, crepar  
 crash: fracassar; collider; craccar, crepar  
 creep: reper, reptar  
 crop: recolta, messe  
 crowd: pressa; multitude; grege; turba  
 crown: corona  
 crush: contunder; fullar; pulverisar, triturar; reprimar  
 cry: critar, clamar; plorar, lacrimar  
 cup: tassa; cuppa  
 cure: curar; sanar  
 curtain: cortina; [Theat.] tela  
 cushion: cossino  
 customer: cliente  
 cut: secar, taliar, trenchar  
 damage: damno, injuria; damages: compensation  
 danger: periculo  
 dare: osar  
 dark: obscur; tenebrose  
 daughter: filia  
 day: die  
 dead: morte  
 deal: mercar, commerciar; [Cards] dar; deal with: tractar  
 dealer: mercator, negociante, mercante  
 dear: car  
 degree: grado  
 desk: scriptorio; bureau [F]  
 develop: disvelopparr, evolver  
 die: *v* morir  
 dig: foder; excavar  
 dip: immerger; inclinar; abassar; descender  
 dirt: immunditia; solo  
 dish: platto

do: facer; sufficer  
 dog: can  
 door: porta  
 down: a basso; in basso  
 drain: *n* aquiero  
 draw: tirar, traher, trainar; designar  
 drawer: tiratorio  
 dream: sonio  
 dress: vestir  
 drink: biber, potar  
 drive: *v* conducir, guidar; pulsar, chassar; figer; *n* cursa, viage; allee [F], via  
 drop: *n* gutta, stilla  
 drop: *v* cader; lassar cader; decrescer, diminuer  
 drunk: ebrie  
 dry: sic  
 due: *adj* debite; pagabile; *n* debito; directo; dues: quota  
 dull: obtuse; mat; surde; stupide; enoiose; obscur  
 during: durante  
 dust: pulvere  
 duty: deber; carga; directo, imposto, doana  
 each: cata; each other: le un le altere, le unes le alteres  
 ear: aure  
 early: matutinal; de bon hora; precoce; prematur  
 earn: ganiar  
 earth: terra; solo  
 easy: facile  
 eat: eder, mangiar  
 edge: talia, filo; orlo; margine  
 either: —; either one: le un o le altere; not . . . either: non . . . etiam, non . . . anque; either . . . or: o . . . o  
 else: altere; alteremente, alias; de plus, extra  
 elsewhere: alibi  
 empty: vacue  
 end: fin; objecto, objetivo  
 enemy: inimico  
 engine: machina; ingenio; locomotiva  
 English: anglese  
 enjoy: gustar; gauder de; delectar se in; fruer (de)

enough: satis, assatis, bastante; sufficiente  
 even: *adj* unite, lisie; par; equal; regular  
 even: *adv* etiam, mesmo; even if, even though: etiam si, ben que  
 evening: vespere, vespera  
 ever: unquam, jammais, aliquando  
 every: cata; tote, omne  
 everybody: totos, omnes; tote le mundo  
 everyday: quotidian; ordinari  
 everything: omne cosa; toto  
 everywhere: ubique, in omne partes  
 evil: mal  
 exchange: excambiar  
 eye: oculo  
 face: facie; figura  
 factory: fabrica, manufactoria; factoria  
 fair: belle; juste, eque; blonde  
 fairly: assatis, satis, bastante; justemente, equemente  
 faith: fide  
 fall: *n* autumnno; cadita  
 fall: *v* cader  
 far: *adj* distante, remote; *adv* longe; as far as: quanto; in so far as: in tanto que; so far: usque ora  
 farm: ferma; terra  
 farther: *adj* plus distante; *adv* plus longe, ultra  
 fat: *adj* grasse; *n* grassia  
 fear: timor, pavor  
 feed: alimentar, nutrir; mangiar; pascere, pasturar  
 feel: sentir; tastar, palpar  
 fellow: companion, socio; homine; subiecto; typo  
 fence: barrieria; sepe; receptator  
 few: pauc; a few: alicun  
 field: campo  
 fight: lucta, combatto  
 fill: plenar, impler  
 find: trovar  
 finger: digito  
 fire: foco, igne; incendio  
 first: prime; first of all: ante toto  
 fish: pisce  
 fit: *adj* apte; appropriate; convenibile; san; *n* accesso, convulsion, paroxysmo

fit: *v* ajustar (se a), adaptar (se a); accordar (se con); seder  
 flag: bandiera  
 flat: plan, platte; insipide; mat  
 flesh: carne  
 floor: solo; etage [F]  
 flour: farina  
 flow: fluer  
 fly: *n* musca  
 fly: *v* volar; fugir  
 fog: bruma, nebula  
 fold: plicar  
 follow: sequer; succeder  
 fond: affectionate, tenere; to be fond of: affectionar, amar  
 food: alimento, eder, mangiar; nutrimento; comestibiles, viveres  
 fool: imbecille; buffon  
 foolish: imbecille, fatue, insensate, insipiente  
 for: *prep* pro; *conj* nam; post que, pois que; as for: quanto a  
 foreign: estranie, extere  
 forget: oblidar; disapprender  
 former: anterior; the former: ille, celle  
 formerly: antea; olim, anteriormente  
 forthwith: subinde, immediatamente  
 fowl: volatile; gallina  
 frame: quadro; ossatura, skeleto; armatura, inquadramento  
 free: *adj* libere, franc; gratuite; *adv* gratis  
 freight: onere, carga; freight train: traino de merces  
 fresh: fresc; fresh water: aqua dulce  
 Friday: venerdì  
 friend: amico  
 from: de; ex; ab; from a distance: de longe; from the top to the bottom: de alto a basso  
 front: fronte; in front of: ante, avante  
 full: plen  
 fun: divertimento; amusemento; joco  
 funny: comic; humoristic; risibile; estranie  
 furniture: mobiles; mobiliario  
 further: *adj* additional; subsequente; *adv* plus; de plus, item  
 game: joco; partita; [Hunting] chassa

gate: porta  
 gather: colliger, leger; recolliger, recoltar; assemblar, attruppar, reunir  
 get: acquirer; recipere; obtener; procurar; contraher; devenir  
 girl: puera, pupa  
 give: dar, donar  
 glad: contente, felice  
 gladly: voluntari  
 glass: vitro; glasses: berillos  
 glove: quanto  
 go: ir, vader  
 goat: capra  
 gold: auro  
 good: bon  
 good-by: adeo, adieu [F]  
 goods: benes; merces, mercantia  
 grant: accordar; conceder; impartir  
 grass: herba  
 gray: gris  
 great: grande  
 green: verde; crude  
 grip: *n* prisa; serramento; manico; valise [F]; grippe [F]; *v* sasir; prender; impugnar; serrar  
 grow: crescer; devenir, facer se; cultivar  
 growl: gruniar  
 guess: divinar; conjecturar  
 guilty: culpabile  
 gun: cannon; fusil; pistola, revolver [A]  
 hair: capillo, pilo; capillatura  
 half: *adj* medie; *adv* medio; *n* medietate  
 hall: hall [A]; entrata; corridor; sala  
 hammer: martello  
 hand: mano  
 handle: *n* manico; ansa; *v* manear; palpar; comerciar in, vender  
 hang: pender; appender; suspender  
 happen: evenir, occurrer, advenir, accider  
 happy: felice  
 harbor: porto  
 hard: *adj* dur; difficile; *adv* forte, fortemente  
 hardly: a pena; quasi  
 hat: cappello  
 hate: odiar  
 have: haber  
 hay: feno

head: capite, testa; chef  
 health: sanitate  
 heap: cumulo, pila  
 hear: audir  
 heart: corde  
 heat: *n* calor  
 heaven: celo  
 heavy: pesante, ponderose, grave  
 help: adjutar, adjuvar, juvar; auxiliar; assister; succurrer  
 here: hic, ci  
 hide: *v* celar  
 high: alte  
 hill: colle, collina  
 hire: ingagiar; locar  
 hit: batter, colpar; ferir; percuter  
 hitherto: usque nunc, usque ora  
 hold: tener; detener; retener; continer, caper  
 hole: cavo; apertura; foramine  
 holiday: die feriate; holidays: ferias  
 hollow: cave; cavernose  
 home: *n* focar, home [A]; *adv* a domo, a casa; at the home of: a presso de, in domo de  
 hook: croc, hamo; unco; uncino  
 hope: spero, sperantia  
 horn: corno; trompa  
 horse: cavallo, equo  
 hot: calde, calorose  
 house: *n* domo, casa  
 how: como; how many, how much: quante  
 however: comocunque; nonobstante, totevia  
 hunger: fame  
 hunt: chassar, venar; cercar  
 hurry: haste, pressa  
 hurt: facer mal a; nocer; ferir; penar; doler  
 husband: marito, sposo  
 hut: barraca, cabana  
 ice: glacie; gelato  
 if: si; if not: si non; if only: dum, si solmente  
 ill: *adj* mal; malade; *adv* mal  
 in: *prep* in; *adv* intra; intro  
 inasmuch as: viste que; post que; in tanto que

inch: uncia, pollice  
 increase: crescer; accrescer, augmentar  
 indeed: jam; vermente, in effecto  
 ink: tinta  
 -in-law: affin; father-in-law: patre affin  
 inn: albergo  
 inside: *adj* interior, interne; *n* interior; *adv* intra; intro  
 instead of: in loco de, in vice de; instead: in su loco, in loco de illo  
 insurance: assicurantia  
 into: in  
 inward: *adj* interior, interne; inward(s): *adv* intro  
 iron: ferro  
 island: insula  
 jelly: gelea  
 jewel: joiel  
 job: labor; empleo, position; opera  
 join: junger (se); unir (se); affiliar (se con), associar (se con); [Carp.] indentar  
 journey: viage; jornata  
 joy: gaudio; delecto  
 jump: saltar, salir  
 just: *adj* juste, eque; *adv* precisamente, exactemente; justo; solmente; just now: jam, actualmente  
 keep: conservar, servar; guardar; retener; sanctificar, festar  
 kettle: caldiera  
 key: clave; [Mus.] tono  
 kick: calcar, dar un colpo de pede  
 kill: occider  
 kind: *n* specie, genere, classe, sorta  
 kind: *adj* benigne; amabile  
 king: rege  
 kiss: basiar  
 kitchen: cocina, culina  
 knee: genu, geniculo  
 knife: cultello; cultro  
 knock: colpar; batter  
 knot: nodo  
 know: saper; cosnoscer; not to know: ignorar  
 lack: carer; mancar  
 lady: dama, seniora; Lady [A]

land: *n* terra; pais; terreno; *v* abbastardar, disbarcar; atterrar  
 large: grande  
 last: *adj* ultime; last (year): (le anno) passate  
 last: *v* durar; continuar; permaner  
 late: *adj* tardive; in retardo; decedite; *adv* tarde; in retardo  
 latter: —; the latter: iste  
 laugh: rider  
 law: lege; directo  
 lawyer: advocato  
 lay: poner  
 lazy: pigre  
 lead: *n* plumbo  
 lead: *v* ducer, conducir; guidar, menar  
 leaf: folio  
 learn: apprender  
 least: *adj* minime, le minus; *adv* le minus; at least: al minus  
 leather: corio  
 leave: lassar; partir; quitar; legar; be left: restar  
 left: sinistro, leve  
 leg: gamba; pede  
 lend: prestar  
 less: minus (de)  
 lesson: lection  
 lest: (a fin) que non  
 let: lassar; permittit de; locar  
 level: *n* nivello; *adj* plan, platte; a nivello  
 lie: *v* 1. jacer; cubar; esser situate; 2. mentir  
 life: vita  
 lift: *n* ascensor, lift [A]; levamento, altiamento  
 lift: *v* levar, elevar, altiar, realliar  
 light: *n* lumine; *adj* clar; luminose  
 light: *adj* leve  
 light: *v* accender, incender; illuminar  
 like: *adj* simile, affin; *prep* como  
 like: *v* amar; gustar  
 likely: *adj* verisimile, verosimilante; probable; *adv* probabilmente  
 lip: *n* labio  
 listen: ascoltar  
 little: *adj* parve; pauc; *adv* pauc; *n* pauc; a little: un pauc (de); aliq, aliquanto  
 live: viver; habitar

load: cargar; onerar  
 lock: *v* serrar  
 long: *adj/adv* longe; long ago: pridem; as long as: dum, durante que  
 look: reguardar, mirar; look!: eccel  
 loose: distaccate; disligate; disfrenate; libere; laxe  
 lord: *n* senior, domino; castellano; Lord [A]  
 lose: perder  
 lot: sorte, destino; lot; parcella; partita  
 loud: alte  
 love: *v* amar; *n* amor  
 low: basse  
 lucky: fortunate  
 lunch: lunch [A], prandio  
 mad: folle, insan, demente, alienate; irate; furibunde, furiose; rabide, rabiose  
 mail: posta; currero, correspondentia  
 main: principal; major  
 make: facer; fabricar; confectionar; render  
 male: masculine, masculin  
 man: homine; viro  
 manage: diriger; administrar; manear; arrangiar se  
 manager: director, administrator, gerente  
 many: multe  
 market: mercato  
 match: *n* 1. equal; par; [Sports] partita, match [A]; marriage; 2. flammifero  
 match: *v* equalar; appariar  
 may: poter  
 meal: repasto  
 mean: *n* medio; means: medios; ressources [F]; by means of: per medio de, per  
 mean: *v* significar; voler dicer; intender; proponer se; mean well: haber bon intentiones  
 meanwhile: intertanto, interim  
 meat: carne  
 meet: incontrar; ir al incontro de; facer le cognoscentia de; satisfacer; incontrar se, reunir se  
 melt: funder; disgelar; dissolver  
 mere: simple, mer

merry: gai, allegre; Merry Christmas!: Felice Natal!  
 middle: medio; centro  
 milk: *n* lacte; *v* mulger  
 mill: molino; fabrica  
 mind: *v* facer attention a; attender; guardar; obedir; I don't mind (that . . .): non me importa (que . . .)  
 Miss: senioreta; also: Miss [A], Sefiorita [H], Senhorinha [P], Signorina [I], Fräulein [G], etc.  
 miss: non trovar; non colpar; non sasir; perder; carer; to be missing: esser absente, mancar  
 Monday: lunedì  
 money: moneta; pecunia  
 monkey: simia  
 month: mense  
 more: plus (de)  
 moreover: de plus, in plus  
 morning: matino; matinata  
 mouse: mus  
 mouth: bucca; imbuccatura  
 Mr.: senior; also: Mr. [A], M. [F], Señor [H], Senhor [P], Signor(e) [I], Herr [G], etc.  
 Mrs.: seniora; also: Mrs. [A], Señora [H], Madame [F], Senhora [P], Signora [I], Frau [G], etc.  
 much: multe; as much as: quanto  
 mud: fango  
 murder: assassinar  
 must: deber  
 nail: clavo; ungula  
 narrow: stricte; limitate; illiberal  
 near: *adj* vicin, proxime, propinque; *adv* juxta, presso; *prep* juxta, presso, apud  
 neck: collo  
 need: indiger; deber; haber necessitate de  
 needle: aco, agulia  
 neighbor: vicino; proximo  
 neither: ni; neither . . . nor: ni . . . ni  
 net: *n* rete  
 never: nunquam, non . . . jammais  
 nevertheless: nonobstante, totevia  
 newspaper: jornal  
 next: sequente; proxime; next to: juxta

nice: amabile; sympathic; placente; bon; belle; gentil; fin; exacte, precise  
 night: nocte  
 no: *adj* nulle; *adv* no, non; no longer: non . . . jam  
 nobody: nemo, nullo  
 noise: ruito, strepito  
 none: nulle; nemo, nullo  
 noon: meridie  
 nor: ni  
 nose: naso  
 not: non; not any: nulle; not any more: non . . . plus; not at all: nullemente; not yet: nondum  
 nothing: nihil, nil  
 now: nunc, ora; now . . . then: ora . . . ora, nunc . . . nunc  
 nowhere: nusquam, in nulle parte  
 nurse: *n* infirmiera; nutrice; nurse [A]; *v* curar; nutrir; allactar, lactar  
 nut: nuce  
 o'clock: —; one o'clock: un hora; two o'clock: duo horas  
 of: de  
 off: via  
 office: officio; bureau [F]  
 often: subinde, frequentemente  
 old: vetule, vetere  
 on: super, sur; on top: in alto, supra  
 once: olim, un vice; at once: jam, immediate; simul  
 one: *adj* un; *pron* uno, on; one's: su; one another: le un le altere, le unes le alteres  
 only: *adj* sol, unic; *adv* solmente, solo  
 open: aperir; displicar  
 or: o  
 order: *n* ordine; mandato; in order that: a fin que, quo; in order to: a fin de, pro; *v* ordinar; commandar; mandar; commissioner  
 other: altere  
 otherwise: alias, de altere maniera; si non ought to: (io, tu, etc.) deberea  
 out: foras; extinguite; [Sports] out [A]; out of: ex, de; extra; foras de; sin; a causa de; out of doors: foras (de casa)  
 outside: *adv* foras, extra; *prep* extra, foras

de; *adj* exterior, externe; outside of: foras de, extra  
 outward: *adj* externe, exterior; outward (s) *adv* a foras  
 oven: forno  
 over: super, supra; trans; plus de  
 overcome: vencer, superar; surmontar; to be overcome (by): succumber (a)  
 owe: deber; owing to: debite a, gratias a own: *adj* proprie

pain: pena, dolor, mal  
 paint: *n* color; fardo; pinger; picturar; fardar

pair: par; copula  
 pan: patella; casserola  
 past: *adj* passate; *n* passato; *prep/adv* preter, ultra; post  
 paste: pasta; colla  
 path: sentiero, semita; curso; passage; via

pay: pagar  
 peace: pace  
 pencil: stilo (de graphite)  
 people: populo; gente  
 perhaps: forsan  
 pick: colliger, leger; eliger, seliger, selectionar; beccar; plumar

piece: pecia; [Theat., Mus.] pièce [F]  
 pig: porco  
 pin: spinula; cavilia; quillia  
 pity: pietate; compassion; commiseration; misericordia

place: loco; placia  
 play: jocar; sonar  
 please: placer, agradar; please!: si il vos place!; (io) precal  
 pleasure: placer; agradamento; grado; delicia

plow: aratro  
 pocket: tasca  
 point: puncto; puncta  
 poison: veneno, toxico  
 polish: polir; lustrar  
 poor: povre; inferior; mal  
 pot: pote, olla; marmita  
 pound: libra  
 pour: infunder  
 powder: pulvere

power: poter; potentia  
 praise: laudar, commendar, celebrar  
 pray: precar, orar  
 presently: tosto, cito  
 pretty: *adj* belle; *adv* bastante, assatis  
 price: precio  
 print: imprimer; [Photog.] copiar  
 proud: fer, orgoliose  
 provided (that): a condition que, dum  
 pull: traher, trainar, tirar  
 purpose: proposito; fin; objecto  
 push: pulsar  
 put: poner; placiari; put on: vestir; put off: postponer; put to sleep: addormir

quarrel: querela; lite, litigio  
 queen: regina  
 quick: celere, rapide; preste; vive  
 quite: toto; completamente; bastante, satis

race: *n* 1. racia; stirpe; 2. cursa; *v* hastar; currer un cursa

rain: pluver  
 raise: levar, altiar, sublevar; elevar; cultivar; eriger; augmentar  
 rather: plus tosto, potius; satis, assatis, bastante

raw: crude; raw material: materia prime  
 reach: attinger; passar; extender se a  
 read: *v* leger  
 ready: preste, parate; preparate  
 really: vermente, realmente  
 record: registro; acto; memoria; disco; [Sports, etc.] record [A]

red: rubie  
 remember: memorar, rememorar se; re-tener

rent: *n* location  
 repeatedly: plure vices, subinde  
 rest: *v* reposar; appoiar se  
 revenge: vengiantia  
 review: *n* revista; recension; *v* revider; recenser

rice: ris  
 ride: *v* ir; cavalcar  
 right: *n* derecto, jure; dextera, derecta; *adj* derecte, juste; dextere; to be right: haber ration; *adv* justo; correctemente;

al dextera; right away: jam, immediate-mente  
 ring: *n* anello, anulo; rondo; [Sports] ring [A]  
 ring: *v* sonar  
 ripe: matur  
 rise: surger; ascender; augmentar; levar se; sublevar se, insurger  
 river: riviera, fluvio  
 road: via, cammino  
 roar: rugir, fremere  
 rod: virga; canna  
 roof: tecto  
 room: camera; spatio  
 root: radice; radical  
 rope: fun; corda  
 rough: aspere; rude, grossier  
 row: *n* fila; linea; serie  
 row: *v* remar  
 rub: fricar  
 rubber: cauchu; gumma elastic  
 rule: *n* regula; dominio, governmento; *v* regnar, governar; regular  
 run: currer  
 rush: currer; accelerar; hastar

sad: triste  
 safe: *adj* secur; salve  
 sail: *n* vela; *v* navigar; partir  
 sailor: marinero; nauta  
 sake: —; for the sake of: pro; pro le amor de  
 salt: sal  
 same: mesme; idem; at the same time: simul; al mesme tempore; in the same place: ibidem, in le mesme loco  
 sample: exemplo, monstra  
 sand: sablo, arena  
 Saturday: sabbato  
 save: *v* salvar; sparniar; economisar  
 save: *prep* salvo, excepte  
 saw: *n* serra  
 say: dicer  
 scarcely: a pena  
 scissors: cisorios  
 screw: vite  
 sea: mar  
 search: cercar, recercar; querer, perquirer  
 seat: sede

see: vider; see!: ecce!  
 seed: semine  
 seem: semblar, similar, parer  
 sell: vender  
 send: mandar, inviar  
 set: poner; establir; fixar; componer; adjustar; incastrar  
 settle: colonisar; establir (se), decider; convenir  
 several: plure  
 shade: umbra; tinta; nuance [F]  
 shake: succuter; agitar; tremere, trepidar  
 shame: vergonia  
 share: parte, portion; contingente; [Fin.] action  
 sharp: acute; trenchante, acutiate  
 sheep: ove  
 shelf: planca  
 shine: brillar; lucer, relucer, splendor, resplender; polir, lustrar  
 ship: nave  
 shirt: camisa  
 shock: choccar, scandalisar; percuter; shocking: choccante, shocking [A]  
 shoe: scarpa, calceo  
 shoot: tirar; fusilar  
 shop: magazin, boteca; officina, fabrica  
 shore: costa  
 short: breve, curte; brusc  
 shoulder: humero, spatula  
 shout: critar, clamar; vociferar  
 show: *v* monstrar, demonstrar, facer vider; ostender; exhibir; *n* monstra; exhibition; spectaculo  
 shut: clauder  
 sick: malade  
 side: latere; partito  
 silk: seta  
 silver: argento  
 since: *adv* de post, depois; *prep* de, ab, depois; *conj* de post que, depois que; proque, perque  
 sing: cantar  
 single: singule; celibe  
 sink: submerger (se); declinar; subsider  
 sister: soror  
 sit: seder  
 size: dimension; mesura; grandor  
 skin: pelle; cute

skirt: gonna, gonnella  
 sky: celo  
 sleep: *v* dormir; *n* somno  
 slip: *n* glissada; passo false; error, lapso;  
 [Clothing] subgonnella; [Naut.] cala;  
 scheda, schedula; [Hort.] graffo; *v*  
 glissar; labor; errar  
 slope: inclination; declination; montata;  
 costa, scarpa  
 slow: *adj* lento; tardive  
 small: parve  
 smell: oler, odorar; olfacer  
 smile: sorrider  
 smoke: fumar  
 smooth: lisie, unite  
 sneeze: sternutar  
 snow: nive  
 so: si, talmente; tanto; not so . . . as:  
 non si . . . como, non tanto . . . como;  
 so many, so much: tante; so that: de  
 maniera que, quo  
 soap: sapon  
 sock: [Clothing] calcetta  
 soft: molle; dulce; blande; tenere; softly:  
 in voce basse  
 soil: *n* solo  
 some: alicun; un pauc (de); unes, unos  
 somebody: alicuno  
 something: aliqne  
 sometimes: aliquando; a vices  
 somewhat: aliqne, aliquanto  
 somewhere: alicubi, usquam  
 son: filio  
 soon: tosto, proximemente  
 sorrow: dolor, dolo; tristessa  
 sorry: triste; affigite; to be sorry; doler  
 se; deplorar, regrettar; I'm sorry!:  
 pardonol, excusa me!  
 south: sud, meridie  
 spade: pala; [Cards] spada, picca  
 spare: sparniar  
 speak: parlar  
 spell: *v* orthographiar  
 spend: expender, dispendar; passar  
 spite: despecto; malitia; in spite of: in  
 despecto de, malgrado, nonobstante  
 spoil: guastar, vitiar; deteriorar (se);  
 putrer  
 spoon: *n* coclear

spot: macula; loco, localitate  
 spread: extender; propagar  
 spring: *n* 1. primavera, ver; 2. resorto;  
 3. fontana; fonte; *v* salir, saltar  
 square: quadrato; esquadra; placia  
 stage: [Theat.] scena; grado, stadio  
 stairs: scala  
 stamp: *n* timbro; marca; colpo de pede;  
*v* calcar; timbrar; stampar  
 stand: star; supportar, tolerar  
 star: stella; astere; astro; [Motion Pic-  
 tures, etc.] star [A]  
 start: *v* comenciar; lancear, initiar; *n*  
 comenciamiento; principio; [Sports]  
 start [A]  
 statement: enunciation; declaration, as-  
 sertion; [Com.] extracto de conto  
 stay: remaner, restar; demorar, sojornar  
 steal: robar, furar  
 steam: vapor  
 steel: acero; fusil  
 steep: ardue; scarpate; abrupte; precipi-  
 tose  
 stem: stirpe; [Bot.] pedunculo; [Gram.]  
 thema  
 step: passo; scalon, grado  
 stick: *n* baston; canna  
 stick: *v* adherer; collar  
 stiff: rigide, inflexible; difficile; ceremo-  
 niose  
 still: *adv* adhuc, ancora; totevia, nonoba-  
 tante  
 stocking: calcea; calcetta  
 stone: petra; rocca; lapide; calculo; pepita  
 stop: cessar; arrestar; stoppar  
 store: boteca, magazin; -eria; bookstore:  
 libreria; grocery store: specieria  
 storm: tempesta  
 story: 1. historia; conto; fabula; mentita;  
 articulo; 2. etage [F]  
 stove: furnello; estufa; calorifero  
 straight: recte; directe  
 strange: estranie  
 street: strata  
 stretch: tender; tirar; extender  
 strike: colpar, batter, ferir; impinger;  
 percuter; exoperar; sonar  
 string: corda; cordon; chorda  
 strong: forte

struggle: luctar, combatter, debatter se  
 such: tal  
 sudden: subite, subitanee; suddenly:  
 subito, presto  
 sugar: sucro  
 suit: *n* [Clothing] habito; [Cards] color;  
 [Law] processo, causa  
 suit: *v* convenir (a); ir (ben) a  
 summer: estate  
 sun: sol  
 Sunday: dominica  
 supper: cena; souper [F]  
 supply: suppler; fornir; approvisionar;  
 provider  
 swear: jurar; blasphemar  
 sweet: dulce  
 swim: natar  
 sword: spada, gladio  
 tail: cauda  
 take: prender; acceptar; conducer  
 talk: *v* parlar; garrular; *n* conversation;  
 discurso, conferentia  
 tall: alte  
 taste: gustar; degustar  
 tea: the  
 teach: docer, inseniar; instruer; professar  
 tear: *n* lacrima  
 tell: dicer; contar, narrar  
 temper: disposition; natural; humor, tem-  
 peramento  
 tempt: temptar  
 than: que  
 thank: regratiar, render gratias  
 that: *dem adj* ille, celle; *rel pron* que, le  
 qual; *conj* que  
 the: le; the . . . the: quanto . . . tanto  
 then: tunc, alora; pois, ergo, dunque  
 there: ibi, illac: there!: ecce!  
 therefore: ergo, igitur, dunque  
 there is, there are: il ha, il es  
 thick: spisse; crasse; dense  
 thief: latron, fur, robator  
 thin: magre: rar; tenue  
 thing: cosa  
 think: pensar; creder  
 thirst: sete  
 this: iste  
 though: *adv* nonobstante; *conj* ben que;

as though: como si; even though: etiam  
 si, mesmo si  
 thread: filo  
 throat: gutture; gorga; jugulo  
 through: per; a transverso (de); durante  
 throw: jectar  
 thumb: pollice  
 thunder: *n* tonitro; *v* tonar; fulminar  
 Thursday: jovedi  
 thus: si, assi  
 tie: *n* ligamine; [Mus.] ligatura; cravata;  
 [R.R.] transversa; *v* ligar; nodar  
 tight: stricte; serrate; tense; impermea-  
 bile; parsimoniose  
 till: usque  
 time: tempore; vice; at any time: ali-  
 quando, unquam; at another time: alias;  
 what time is it?: que hora es?  
 tin: stanno; (cassa de) latta  
 tired: fatigate; lasse  
 to: a  
 today: hodie  
 toe: digito  
 together: insimul, juncto; simul  
 toilet: toilette [F]; water-closet [A], W.C.  
 [A]  
 tomorrow: deman  
 tongue: lingua; timon  
 tonight: iste nocte  
 too: etiam, anque; nimis, troppo; too  
 much, too many: nimie, troppo (de)  
 tool: utensile; instrumento; ingenio  
 top: 1. alto; summitate; 2. turbine  
 touch: toccar, tanger; tastar; continger;  
 emotionar  
 toward(s): verso  
 town: urbe; burgo  
 toy: joculo  
 track: pista, carriera; tracia, vestigio; rails  
 [A]  
 trade: negotio, commercio, mercantia;  
 mestiero; intercambio; troco  
 train: traino, suite [F]; cauda; [R.R.]  
 traino, convoyo  
 travel: viagar, itinerar  
 tray: tabuliero (de servicio)  
 treat: tractar; [Med.] curar, medicar;  
 regalar  
 tree: arbore

trick: *n* artificio; maneo; prestigio; inganno; dupar; deciper; ingannar  
 trouble: pena; enoio, molestia; difficultate  
 trousers: pantalones  
 truck: camion [F]  
 try: essayar, tentar, experir; probar  
 Tuesday: martedì  
 turn: tornar; rotar; devenir  
 twice: bis  
 twist: *v* torquer

ugly: fede  
 uncle: oncle  
 under: sub, subtus, infra  
 unless: a minus que; si non  
 until: usque (a)  
 up: in alto; up to: usque (a)

very: *adv* multo; *adj* mesme, ipse  
 vessel: vaso; vascello, nave  
 view: vista; prospecto; opinion

wait: attender; wait on: servir  
 wake: eveliar; eveliar se  
 walk: *v* ambular, ir a pede; promenar se;  
*n* promenada; ambulatura; allée [F],  
 sentiero, semita

wall: muro; pariete; muralia, vallo  
 want: *v* voler; desirar; mancar; carer  
 war: guerra, bello  
 warm: *adj* calde; tepide  
 warn: prevenir; admoner  
 wash: lavar

waste: guastar; dissipar; dispender  
 watch: *n* 1. horologio; 2. vigilia  
 wax: cera

way: via, cammino; maniera, modo, guisa;  
 curso; by the way: a proposito; by way  
 of: via

weak: debile; fragile; insipide  
 wear: portar; usar  
 weather: tempore

Wednesday: mercuridi

week: septimana

weigh: pesar; ponderar

welcome: *v* dar le benvenita a; *adj*  
 benvenite

well: *n* puteo

well: *adv* ben; as well as: tanto como

wet: *adj* humide; *v* humectar, molliar;  
 rigar

what: *adj* que, qual; *pron* que, le qual;  
*conj* que

whatever: qualcunque

wheel: rota

when: quando

whenever: quandocunque

where: ubi; quo

wherefore: quare, quo

wherever: ubique, ubicunque

whether: si

which: *adj* qual; *pron* que, le qual

while: dum, durante que

whip: flagello

white: blanc, albe

who: qui; que, le qual

whoever: quicunque

whole: *adj* integre; integral; indemne,  
 tote *n* total, toto

whom: que, qui

whose: de que, de qui, del qual, cuje

why: perque, proque

wide: large, late

wife: sposa, uxor

wild: salvage; fer

will: voluntate; voler; grado; [Law] testa-  
 mento

win: ganiar; triumphar; vincer

wind: *n* vento

wind: *v* serpentar; bobinar; involver;  
 cargar (un horologio)

window: fenestra; vitrina; vitriera

winter: hiberno

wire: filo (metallic); telegramma

wise: sage, sapiente

with: con

within: intra; in

without: *prep* sin; extra

woman: femina

wonder: *v* meraviliar; esser curiose;  
 demandar se

wonderful: meravilioso, prodigioso; ad-  
 mirabile, delectabile

wood: ligno; foreste, silva, bosco

wool: lana

word: parola, verbo, vocabulo; to give  
 one's word: dar fide

work: labor, travaglio, obra, opera; factura;

works: fabrica; mecanismo; fortifica-  
 tiones

world: mundo, terra

worm: verme

worry: inquietude, anxietate, enoio

worse: *adj* plus mal, peior; *adv* plus mal,  
 pejo; so much the worse: tanto pejo

worth: valor; to be worth: valer

worthy: digne; meritori

wound: vulnere, plaga

wrong: *adj* incorrecte, false, improprie; *n*

injuria, torto; to be wrong: haber torto,  
 non haber ration

yard: corte; [Meas.] yard [A]

yellow: jalne

yes: si

yesterday: heri

yet: totevia; nonobstante; ancora, etiam;  
 as yet: usque nunc, usque ora; not yet:  
 nondum

young: juvene

### III

## Sample Texts

#### Colonisation del Nove Anglaterra

(Extracto de: DEL DEMOCRATIA IN AMERICA)

*Alexis de Tocqueville*

\*IL ES IN LE COLONIAS ANGLESE DEL NORD, MELIO COGNOSCITE SUB LE nomine de Statos del Nove Anglaterra, que se ha combinate le duo o tres ideas principal que forma le base del theoria social del Statos Unite.

Le principios del Nove Anglaterra se ha in le comenciamento expandite in le statos vicin; postea illos ha ganiate pauc a pauc le plus distantes, e finalmente, si il es permissibile exprimer se assi, illos ha 'penetrate' le confederation integre. Ultra le limites de isto, illos influentia nunc tote le mundo american. Le civilisation del Nove Anglaterra ha essite como iste focos incendite super le summitates, que, post haber expandite lor calor circa se mesme, tinge ancora de lor claritate le ultime confinos del horizonte.

Le foundation del Nove Anglaterra ha offerite un nove spectaculo; toto esseva ibi singular e original.

Quasi omne colonias ha habite como prime habitantes homines sin education e sin ressources, que le miseria e le misconducta pulsava foris del pais que les habeva vidite nascer, o speculatores avide e interprenditores industrial. Il ha colonias que non pote reclamar mesmo un tal origine. San Domingo ha essite fundate per piratas, e in nostre tempore le cortes de Anglaterra se carga de popular Australia.

Le emigrantes qui veniva establir se super le costas del Nove Anglaterra, pertineva omnes al classes opulente de lor patria matre. Lor reunion super le solo american presentava ab le origines le phenomeno singular de un societate ubi se trovava ni grande seniores ni plebe, e, pro assi dicer, ni povros ni ricos. Il habeva, proportionalmente, un plus grande massa de lumine expandite inter iste homines que intra alicun nation europeae de nostre dies. Omnes, forsan sin exceptar un sol, habeva recipite un education assatis avantiate, e alicunos inter illes habeva facite cognoscer se in

\* Traducite del texto original francese per Erich Berger.

Europa per lor talentos e lor scientia. Le altere colonias habeva essite fundate per aventureros sin familias; le emigrantes del Nove Anglaterra apportava con illes admirabile elementos de ordine e de moralitate; illes vadeva al deserto accompagnate de lor uxores e infantes. Sed lo que les distingueva super toto de omne alteros, esseva le objecto de lor interpresa. Il non esseva le necessitate que les fortiava abandonar lor pais. Illes lassava ibi un invidiabile position social e medios pecuniari assecurate. Non plus vadeva illes al nove mundo pro ameliorar lor situation e accrescer lor ricchessas. Illes se rapeva del dulcor de lor patria pro obedir a un necessitate purmente intellectual: exponente se al miserias inevitabile del exilio, illes voleva facer triumphar *un idea*.

Le emigrantes, o como illes mesme si ben se appellava, le peregrinos ('pilgrims'), pertineva a ille secta del Anglaterra, a que le austeritate de su mores habeva facite dar le nomine de puritan. Le puritanismo non esseva solmente un doctrina religiose; illo se confundeva etiam in alicun punctos con le plus absolute theorias democratic e republican. De illac illo habeva su adversarios le plus periculose.

Persequite per le governmento del patria matre, ferite in le rigor de lor principios per le progression quotidian del societate in le medio del qual illes viveva, le puritanos cercava un terra que esserea tanto barbare e tanto abandonate per le mundo que ibi il esserea ancora permittite a uno viver de su maniera e precar Deo in libertate.

Le passioness religiose e politic, que lacerava le imperio britannic durante tote le regno de Carolo Primo, pulsava omne anno nove greges de sectarios super le costas de America. In Anglaterra le foco del puritanismo continuava trovar se locate in le classes medie. Il es de intra le classes medie que sortiva le majoritate del emigrantes. Le population del Nove Anglaterra se accresceva rapidamente e durante que le hierarchia del rangos classificava le homines in le patria matre ancora de maniera despotic, le colonia presentava de plus in plus le nove spectaculo de un societate homogenee in omne su partes.

Le democratia, tal que le antiquitate non habeva osate soniar lo, exiva toto grande e toto armate del medio del vetule societate feudal. Contento de remover a longe de se germines de perturbation e elementos de nove revolutiones, le governmento anglese videva iste numerose emigration sin regrettar lo. Illo le favorisava mesmo al limites de su poter e pareva a pena occupar se del destino de illes qui veniva super le solo american a cercar un asylo contra le duressa de su leges.

On poterea dicer que illo reguardava le Nove Anglaterra como un region livrate al sonios del imagination, un region que on debeva abandonar al libere essayos del innovatores.



Le colonias anglese — e isto esseva un del causas principal de lor prosperitate — ha semper gaudite de plus libertate interior e de plus independentia politic que le colonias del altere populos. Sed in nulle parte iste principio de libertate esseva applicate plus completamente que in le Statos del Nove Anglaterra.

Le civilisation anglo-american es le producto de duo elementos perfectemente distincte que alibi se ha frequentemente facite guerra, sed que in America on ha succedite a incorporar de alicun maniera le un in le altere e a combinar miraculosemente. Io vole parlar del spirito de religion e del spirito de libertate.

### Le ordine

*Anton Chekhov*

\*REGISTRATOR COLLEGIAL LEV PUSTIAKOV, PRECEPTOR AL PROGYMNASIO militar, habitava juxta su amico, le locotenente Ledenzov. A iste ille se dirigeva le matino del nove anno.

“Ascolta, Grisha, lo que io vole demandar te,” ille diceva al locotenente post le costumari gratulationes del nove anno, “io non te importunarea si il non esseva assolutamente necessari. Presta me pro hodie, mi columbetto, tu ordine de Stanislas. Nam io dina hodie al domo del mercante Spichkin. E tu le cognosce, iste bandito Spichkin: ille adora ordines e omnes que non ha qualcunque in le butoniera o pendente al collo ille considera como quasi villanos. E de plus, tu sape, ille ha duo filias . . . Nastia e Zina . . . Io te preca como amico . . . Tu me comprende, mi caro. Face me iste favor.”

Rubescente e balbutiante Pustiakov presentava su demanda, intertanto regardante timidemente le porta. Le locotenente blasphemava, il es ver, sed consentiva.

A duo horas post meridie Pustiakov vadeva in un fiacre al Spichkines; ille haveva le pellicia un pauc aperite e regardava su pectore. Ibi radiava le auro e brillava le colores de email del Stanislas prestate.

“De un maniera o altere on senti pro se mesme plus de respecto,”

\* Traducite del texto original russe per Nicolai Rabeneck.

pensava le preceptor e tussettava. “Un parve cosa, pote valer cinque rublos al plus, e causa nonostante tante sensation!”

Quando ille arrivava al domo de Spichkin ille aperiva le pellicia largemente e se poneva sin haste a pagar le cochiero. Il le pareva que le cochiero se petrificava al vista del epaulettes, del buttones, e del Stanislas. Contente de se mesme Pustiakov tussettava e entrava in le domo. Quando ille se disvestiva de su pellicia in le antecamera ille jectava un regardo in le sala. Ibi un dece-cinquena de personas sedeva jam al longe tabula a dinar e mangiava. On audiva voces e le tintinnar de plattos.

“Qui ha sonate ibi?” se faceva audir le voce del maestro del domo. “Ah, Lev Nikolaich! Entra, io vos preca, vos es un pauc tarde sed non importa . . . Nos nos ha justo nunc sedite al tabula!”

Pustiakov expandeva le pectore, levava le capite, e fricante le manos entrava in le sala. Sed ibi ille videva alique horrible. Al tabula, juxta Zina, sedeva su collega Tremblant, preceptor del lingua francese. Monstrar le ordine al francese significava provocar un multude de questiones le plus desagradabile, significava facer se ridicule e contemptibile pro semper . . . Le prime pensata de Pustiakov esseva de aveller le ordine o de currer retro; sed le ordine esseva attaccate multo solidemente e un retraite esseva jam impossibile. Hastivissimo ille coperiva le ordine con su dextera, se faceva le plus parve possibile inclinante se disgratiosemente in un saluto general sin serrar le mano a alicuno, e se sedeva pesantemente super le sol sede non occupate exactemente opposite a su collega, le francese.

“Ha bibite nimis, evidentemente!” pensava Spichkin vidente su facie confuse.

Un platto de suppa esseva placiante ante Pustiakov. Ille prendeva le coclear in le mano sinistre, sed quia il occorreva a ille que in societate respectabile il non es permittite mangiar con le mano sinistre, ille declarava que ille haveva jam dinare e non poteva mangiar plus.

“Io ha jam mangiate . . . Merci . . .” ille balbutiava. “Io visitava mi oncle, le protopresbytero Yeleiev, e ille me persuadeva de . . . de . . . dinar a presso de ille.”

Le anima de Pustiakov esseva plen de angustia constringente e de enoio irate: le suppa oleva tanto gustose e le sturion vaporate emitteva un odor inusualmente appetibile. Le preceptor tentava coperir le ordine con le mano sinistre pro liberar le dextera, sed etiam isto semblava a ille non multo conveniente.

“On lo remarcarà . . . Alora mi bracio jacera super tote mi pectore como si io me poneva a cantar. Domino mie, si solmente le dinar esseva finite! Io pote dinar plus tarde al albergo!”

Post le tertie platto ille regardava le francese timidemente, con un sol

oculo, pro si dicer. Tremblant, qui pro alicun ration esseva multo confuse, regardava Pustiakov e etiam non mangiava. E post que le duo habeva regardate le uno le altero, illes deveniva ancora plus confuse e fixava le oculos super su plattos vacue.

"Ille lo ha remarcate, le porco!" pensava Pustiakov. "Io lo vide super su miserabile facie que ille lo ha remarcate! Le bandito es un intrigante. Jam deman ille informara le director."

Le hospite e le invitatos mangiava le quarte platto e, como le fato lo habeva determinate, illes mangiava etiam le quinte . . .

Un senior grande, con large nares capillute, con un naso curvate e oculos congenitalmente constringite, se levava. Ille passava le mano super su capite e exclamava:

"Eh — eh — eh . . . io . . . eh propone, eh, biber al salute del damas hic presente."

Le seniores se levava con ruito e elevava su bicarios. Un "hurrah" sonava a alte voces per tote le habitation. Le damas surrideva e se poneva a lassar toccar lor vitros. Pustiakov etiam se levava e prendeva su vitro in le mano sinistre.

"Lev Nikolaich, presenta per favor iste vitro a Nastasia Timofeievna!" se adressava un senior a ille e le passava al mesme tempore un bicario. "Persuade la de biber!"

A su plus grande horror Pustiakov esseva fortiate iste vice de poner su dextera in action. E finalmente le Stanislas con su banda crispate videva le lumine del die e luceva brillantemente. Le preceptor palidiva, bassava le capite e regardava timidemente verso le francese. Iste le regardava equalmente con oculos surprise e questionante. Su labios se distorqueva in un sorriso astute e le expression confuse desapareva lentamente de su visage . . .

"Julij Avgustovich!" le hospite se adressava al francese. "Si il vos place, passa me ille bottilia!"

Indecisemente Tremblant extendeva su dextera verso le bottilia e . . . oh, qual fortuna! Pustiakov percipева un ordine super su pectore; e illo non esseva simplemente un Stanislas, illo esseva un integre Anna! Ergo etiam le francese habeva fraudate! Pustiakov erumpeva in risos de gaudio e finalmente se placiava confortabilmente super su sede . . . Nunc non jam esseva necessari celar le Stanislas! Ambos esseva culpabile del mesme peccato e consequentemente le uno non poteva calumniar le altero o facer le risibile . . .

"Ah, ah . . . hm! . . ." grunniva Spichkin quando ille videva le ordine super le pectore del preceptor.

"S-si!" diceva Pustiakov. "Il es sorprendente, Julij Avgustovich!"

Quante paucos inter nos esseva proponite ante le ferias! Como nos es numerose e totevia solmente vos e io ha recipite un! Es multo sur-pren-den-te!"

Tremblant nutava hilaremente e al mesme tempore exponeva le reverso sinistre de su jachetta ubi resplendeva le ordine de Anna del tertie grado.

Post le dinar Pustiakov se promenava per omne le cameras e monstrava le ordine al seniorettas. Su anima esseva leve e libere ben que le fame constringeva su stomacho.

"Si io habeva sapite aliquo de iste fraude," ille pensava con invidia, regardante Tremblant qui justo tunc parlava con Spichkin super ordines, "io me haberea simplemente attaccate un Vladimir. Qual damno que io non considerava illo!"

Solo iste pensata le inquietava. In omne altere respecto ille esseva integremente felice.

### Visita al mercato

(Extracto de: LE ASINO DE AURO)

#### Apuleio

\* . . . POSTQUAM MI EFFECTOS ESSEVA DEPONITE IN MI CAMERA, IN MI via al banios, io primo va al *Forum Cuppedinis* pro emer alicun comestibiles. Ibi io vide exponite pisces splendide. Habente demandate lor precio, io lo rejecta proque illo amonta a vinti-cinque drachmas . . . e io los eme pro vinti. Como io va via, Pythias, mi condiscipulo in Athenas, crucia mi cammino. Post alicun tempore ille me recognosce e hasta verso me amicalmente. Ille me imbracia e me basia affabilemente. "Mi Lucio," ille dice, "un longe tempore ha vermente passate deponit que nos ha vidite nos; in facto il esseva le momento quando nos lassava nostre magistro Clytio. Sed que es le ration de tu viage a hic?" "Tu lo sapera deman," io replica. "Sed que es isto? Gratulationes! Nam io vide tu escorta e iste virgas e tu habito que justo congrue con un magistrato." "Io vigila super le precios del mercato e io es edil; e si tu desira emer aliquo, io lo fornira con placer." Io declinava, perque io habeva jam emite satis pisces pro mi cena. Sed post haber vidite le corbe e succutite le pisces pro

\* Traducite del texto original latin per Erich Berger.

obtener un melior vista de illos, Pythias diceva: "A qual precio ha tu emite iste piscalia?" "A pena," io diceva, "io poteva fortiar le piscator acciper vinti drachmas." Habente audite isto, ille sasiva immediatamente mi dextera e me duceva retro al mercato del alimentos: "E de qui," diceva ille, "ha tu emite iste vilitate?" Io le monstra un vetulo qui sedeva in un angulo. Immediatamente Pythias, in su capacitate de edil, crita a ille con voce multo aspere: "Non mesmo mi amicos e nostre hospites estranie tu sparnia, tu qui a un tal precio valuta ti ridicule pisces e qui reduce per le caritate del comestibiles le flor de Thessalia a un imagine de solitudine equal a un rocca. Sed tu non essera impunita. Io te facera saper de qual maniera le improbos debe esser corrigite sub mi autoritate." E post jectar le contento del corbe super le solo, ille ordina a un official marchar super le pisces e fullar omnes. Contenta de su severitate mi amico Pythias me consilia vader via e dice: "Me suffice, car Lucio, iste grande vergonia del vetulo." Consternate per su actos e multo stupefacte, io vade al banios, private per le forte mesuras de mi providente condiscipulo e de mi moneta e de mi cena.

## Energia

(Articulo del serie: IN LE FUTURO)

*Watson Davis*

\*ENERGIA ES NECESSARI PRO TOTO QUE OCCURRE IN LE MUNDO. IN TEMPORES passate le plus grande parte del energia applicate esseva fornite per le fortia muscular del homines e del animales domestic.

Hodie carbon, petroleo, aqua, e ligno nos da le grosso del fortia motor. Vostre musculos e mies es exempte de labor nimis dur.

Fundamentalmente tote le energia de nostre terra veni del sol. Le calor e le lumine del sol — octo minutas distante de nos in tempore de viage del radiation — es cosa vital.

Tote carbon e tote petroleo es lumine fossilisate del sol. Nos vive del

\* Traducite del texto original anglese (*Science News Letter*, 1950, 13, p. 199) per Erich Berger.

energia immagazinate de eras passate. Nos expende extraordinari richessas accumulata eones ante que nostre ultime atavos comenciava evolver. Si nos non haveva tanto de illos, omne pecia de carbon e omne gutta de petroleo esserea como tante auro o uranium. Illos es irrenovabile.

Le energia que nos cape per subjugar le cadita de aqua retenite per grande decas, es le production de iste anno. Ita etiam le ligno que nos arde usa un lumine sola relativamente recente, un energia solar que ha un etate de solo alicun annos. Le energia del homine veni del calor de nostre alimento usualmente cresce solo alicun menses retro.

Per via experimental le fission del uranium — como in le bomba atomic — ha aperite un nove fundo de energia item irrenovabile e extreme limitate malgrado le facto que un libra de materia integralmente convertite in energia fornirea tote le fortia electric del Statos Unite de America pro quasi un mense.

Nos certo non es al bordo penose de un carentia de energia sed un riguardo al futuro deberea inquietar nos pro le amor de nostre infantes.

Le carbon e le petroleo es si preciose a causa del substantias chimic que illos contine que il esserea logic de prohibir arder los pro obtener fortia motor. Nos prepara aperir le grande depositos de schistos petroleofere.

Nostre uso del importationes currente del lumine que le sol infunde super nos, es pietosemente inefficace. Le campos e silvas usa samente un parve fraction del radiation que illos recipe. Sed nos non pote mesmo construir un fabrica si efficace como le folio verde.

Nos indige un tanto vigorose effortio de recerca super le energia pro le futuro como lo a que le germanos nos fortia in le disveloppamento del energia atomic. Nos deberea consecrar a illo un milliardo de dollares e dece mille del melior cerebros. Nos debe:

A. Discoperir le secreto del folio verde (photosynthese) e refacer lo chimicamente e mechanicamente con efficacia real.

B. Cercar plantas, sia algas sia alteres, que pote melio capturar le lumine solar pro alimentos, productos chimic, e materias de combustion.

C. Reexplorar le fortia motor veniente del differentias de temperatura in le oceano, del fluxu e refluxu, del sufflu del ventos, e del calor directe del lumine solar. Risos del vangloriose exploitatores de nostre amplissime provision de energia non deberea discouragiar nos.

D. Studiar le sol e le stellas per trovar nove directivas concernente le conversion de materia in energia, nam illo es lo que provide de combustibile iste corpores flammante.

E. Trovar elementos, ultra uranium e thorium, que contine usabile energia nucleari.

## Le administration de recercas scientific

*L. Sprague de Camp*

\*SCIENTISTAS VARIA JUSTO COMO NOS ALTEROS. HA SAPIENTES E FATUOS, sobrios e dissipatos, solitarios e gregarios, corteses e inciviles, puritanos e licentiosos, industriosos e pigros, et cetera. Como genere iles exhibi certe tendentias. Per exemplo, iles son totos de alte intelligentia. Le scientista pote essere stupide re certe cosas, ma il debe haver le basic potentia mental que es requisit pro devenir scientista; il non pote essere moron in le stricte senso psicometric.

Essente plus inteligente que le homines medie, forsan le scientistas tende anque a essere plus judiciose, ma isto non impedi algunos inter iles de cadere in difficultates amorose, de essere decepte per obvie mistificationes e fraudes, o de imbraciar doctrinas pseudoscientific.

Le psicologo Sheldon pensa que le scientistas tende verso su tipo ectomorfic in lor fisico e cerebrotonic in lor temperamento. De lo que io ha viste de scientistas io so inclinat a concurre. Le ectomorfo es le homine magre, e le cerebrotonico es le individualista pensative, introvertite, nervose, quiet, e maestro de se mesme. Il ama laborar solo, prefere ideas a homines, e invetera ben, deveniente arugat e coriacee in vice de grasse de pancia e de gena.

De tot le homines, le scientistas son, in general, le individualistas le plus obstinat e refractori del mundo, comunmente inofensive ma capace de perseguere lor fines con le intensitat fanatic de un mania. Si non era assi, iles non vel jamais submitere se al longe e intense processo educational requisit a facere un scientista.

Ubi e como labora le scientistas? Un minoritat bastante parve — geologos, meteorologos, biologos, archeologos, et cetera — va via in expeditiones inter le quales iles labora in lor officios o instrue in scolas e universitates. Le resto labora in laboratorios governamental o privat. Le privates son los de companias manufacturari, de universitates, e de altere

\* Traducte del texto original anglese (*Astounding Science Fiction*, julio 1951, pp. 128 et seq.) per Hugh E. Blair, ilustrante le uso del ortografia regularizat, del participios passat irregular, e del distinction de infinitivos in -er e -ere. Vide §§ 15, 57, 79, 116, 134, 148.

institutiones como museos e centros medical, e de alcun individuos ben proviste.

Laboratorios son raramente tan net e lucente como ilos apare in le cinemas re scientistas nobile. In su vice ilos son incombrat de pecias de cable electric, de tubaje e vitraje, de suportos, de lunches de mecanicos e vetule magazines tecnic, de cinerieras facte de parafernales scientific disjectat, et cetera.

In multe sortas de labor ha un rude corelation inter le general habitos de labor de un homine — netitat, agradabilitat, punctualitat, et cetera — e le merito de su labor. Ma al scientistas isto non se aplica. Alcun bonissime scientistas son personas disordinat qui seque nul horario regular e qui grunia a totos. Es necessari un bon administrator pro ben evaluar le merito del homines sub il e pro transvider tal cosas superficial como lor disnetitat de aparentia o lor caracter desagradabile.

Pois, como obtener un bon administrator? Question difficilissime! Si vostre scientista le plus competente es anque un bon administrator, vos es fortunat e non ha problema. Ma isto es infrequente, proque le qualitates que face le melior scientista son nulmente los del melior administrator.

Iste contradictiones e difficultates son minus evidente in laboratorios que face tests routinari de ingenieria. In tal organizationes un ingeniero manea un trupa de tecnicos sin grados in plus o minus le mesme maniera in que il vel manear un departamento de production.

Ma tan tosto que on admite alcun originalitat o pensamento, on ha "recerca," e quanto plus recerca on ha, quanto plus "pur" le scientia es, tanto plus grande son le difficultates administrative. Ilos anque augmenta con le grandor del organization, atingente un maximo in le laboratorios del governmento e in los del grande companias privat.

Alcun veces, como io ha dicte, un bon scientista es anque un bon administrator, e in tal casos non existe problema. Ma altere veces on ha de concocere un schema special pro altiar tal o tal scientista (in paga e respectu) del rango subalterne al position superior que il merita sin actualmente ponere le in carga de un departamento. On le apela "consultante" o "ingeniero senior" o tal, e on le recompensa per dar le minus labor a papiro e plus libertate, in vice del reverso, le qual es le lot normal del executivo.

Ecce un exemplo del absurditates inherente in iste paradoxo: Durante le secunde Guera Mundial haveva un fisico de fama mundial qui laborava al Projecto Manhattan a Los Alamos. Pro dar le un rango comensurat con su position in le campo scientific, le governmento del Statos Unit haveva de emplear le a un de su ratas le plus alte, le qual significava que quando le carta del organization era planat iste homine era le tertio in

comando a Los Alamos. Ordinariamente isto significava nulo; le primo e le secundo maneava toto e permetteva al tertio seder in su sede a cerebrar. Ma veniva le tempore quando le primo e le secundo era ambos via al mesme tempore, e nostre heroe se trovava director non solo in teoria ma in practica. Un mantenitor entrava pro vider le director e dava al fisico un longe reporto re alcun hasardo periculose de incendio que il haveva trovat, le qual doveva essere adjustat imediatmente. Quando le mantenitor haveva finit, le fisico le regardava vago e diceva: "Ma isto non ha cosa a facere con fisica!" E allora il tornava in alto le oculos e se retirava de nove al Nirvana del plus alte fisica mathematic.

Le lot del administrator scientific es bastante exigente. Il ha de ir tan lontan como possibile in dar a su scientistas le optime conditiones de labor, ma il pote raramente ir bastante lontan pro lor gusto. Iles vole laboratorios stockat con equipamento ilimitat que iles pote simplemente prendere del stockario sin mesmo signar un recepta. Sub tal conditiones le administrator non vel saper lo que ocure, e si le officio central veniva querere que faceva su genios pro justificar su expensa, il vel haver grande difficultat a replicar.

Al altere latere le administrator ha de guardar se contra le superorganization, un morbo que floresce in grande organizationes in general, e in departamentos governamental in particular. Ha personas qui ama cel parve cartas con lor lineas e cassas como un porco ama le fango. Si on les da un mano libere iles va elaborar tante relationes interserat, tante lineas de autoritat, e tante committees; iles va ordinar tante meetings e consultationes e memoranda in octuplicato que le organization es paralisat per mer complexitat.

Le superorganization es specialmente perniciose pro scientistas, qui generalmente ama laborar solo e qui ha in un certe grado devenit scientistas a fin de poter facere lo.

Uno qui tenta manear homines o activitates pro alcun proposito debe expectar difficultates, ma isto non es un ration adequat pro abandonar un projecto meritose. Pro succeder, un expedition o un laboratorio non debe essere un que non ha difficultates de personalitates o de administration ma un que atinge su objectivos in despecto de illos.

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